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Anglický jazyk se zaměřením na vzdělávání

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WAYS OF EXPRESSION OF THE CZECH DATIVE CASE IN ITS
INDIVIDUAL SEMANTIC MEANINGS IN THE GERMANIC
LANGUAGES OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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V Plzni dne 29. dubna, 2024

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ABSTRACT

Říhovský, Jakub. University of West Bohemia. April, 2024. Ways of expression of the Czech dative case in its individual semantic meanings in the Germanic languages of English and German.

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This thesis focuses on the semantic notions expressed by the Czech dative case and how those notions are realised in the Germanic languages of English and German. Research involving comparison of the English and German translations to the Czech original of Bohumil Hrabal's *Ostře sledované vlaky* yielded results which highlight the many lexical and grammatical similarities and differences between the three given languages.

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I. INTRODUCTION

I have chosen this topic because of my deep interest in the English and German language. Both of these languages belong to the same language family, thus they possess various similarities as well as differences. Being a Czech native speaker, I wondered whether even highly inflected phrases such as those utilising the dative case, a deeply semantically rooted case, could possess equivalents in languages with lower degrees of inflection, such as German, having only four cases, or especially as English, which has lost most of its former case system throughout its development.

The research question of this thesis is how the semantic notions expressed by the Czech dative case and their corresponding means of realisation are represented and realised in English and German.

In the theoretical part, an overview of the Czech dative case is provided, including its means of realisation and most importantly, its semantic roles. Additionally, a brief overview of the English and German case system is provided to contrast the Czech seven-case system. The theoretical part is to serve as background for the research conducted for the purposes of this thesis.

The practical part entails results of the aforementioned research, including a commentary on the various utilised means of realisation utilised within the English and German translations. The research included 100 sentences containing one or more dative phrases from Bohumil Hrabal's *Ostře sledované vlaky*, a world-known novel telling a story of a young Czech railway man at the end of the Second World War, which were manually taken out and organised according to their meaning and means of realisation. Within the English and German translations of Hrabal's novel, the corresponding equivalents were found, analysed and compared with the original phrases in Czech. The results of the analysis are to be found in the Results and Commentary chapter; the analysed excerpts along with the corresponding chapters are to be found in the Appendix.

II. THEORETICAL PART

2.1) The category of case

2.1.1) *Definitions of the term*

In linguistic theory, there are many definitions of the category of case. Uličný and Veselovská (2017) decided to follow CH. Fillmore's Case Grammar by providing the following definition: "The category of case refers to the relation between a nominal phrase and another phrase to which the nominal phrase is subordinate."

In addition, Fillmore differentiates between two possible ways of describing this term, i.e. the deep case and surface case. The deep case represents the semantical point of view and assigns every nominal phrase a role. The phrase becomes either an actant or a circumstant, i.e. an obligatory or a facultative verb complementation respectively. The surface or morphological case refers to the morphologically marked nature of the nominal phrase.

The difference between the morphological and deep case can be illustrated by the following. The English possessive case, i.e. the semantic indication of ownership, origin etc., is either realised by marking the semantic possessor morphologically in a direct manner, or it is realised by a prepositional phrase with the preposition *of*. The latter suggests the exact same semantic relationship between the possessor and the possessed, the morphological case differs however.

Fillmore's theory of Case Grammar can also be classified as a continuation of Tesnière's Structural Syntax theory. Jiang and Liu (2015) compare Tesnière's understanding of verbal valency to a theatrical performance. The verb represents the action, the actants serve as actors and the circumstants refer to the circumstances in which the play takes place. The category of case thus indicates a relation to the centre of a sentence which is, according to Tesnière, the verb.

2.1.2) Languages containing the category of case

Both Fillmore's and Tesnière's approach define the category of case as a means of expression of certain extralinguistic relations. The aforementioned could be described as one of the fundamental tasks of any language at that. According to Schlegel (1818), there are 3 groups of languages where each group utilises different means to express what needs to be expressed.

The 1st group of languages includes all those with no signs of grammatical structure, Schlegel (1818) describes them as isolating. As such, there are no traces of the concept of case grammar. Mandarin Chinese or Vietnamese are among the typical examples.

The 2nd group, agglutinating languages, could be described as a middle ground. There are traces of such concepts expressed by the category case, namely ownership or location. Languages such as Hungarian, Turkish or Japanese do possess means to express more complex grammatical phenomena, however, they do so through addition rather than inflection. Thus, individual phenomena are assigned a particular morpheme which is added without any modification of the base. As such, both morphemes maintain their meaning fully.

The 3rd group, into which fall all Germanic and Slavic languages, utilises inflection. Within inflectional languages, such as Czech, Polish, or Russian, the morphological case is marked through the process of declination, along with other grammatical categories. (Uličný & Veselovská, 2017)

The complexity of a language's case system depends on the richness of possible morphological marking. Schlegel (1818) goes as far to suggest that those languages with the most complex inflection are in fact the most advanced means of human communication. Where English has lost most of its former inflected forms throughout its development, Czech, a highly inflectional language, utilises a seven -case system and German provides a middle ground with four cases, also having lost some of its inflected forms throughout the years.

2.1.3) Similarities between the three examined languages

Czech, English and German share a moderate number of similarities, among their numerous differences.

In all three languages, the category of case is determined or governed by the verb or by a nominal phrase, thus, all three utilise the division into adverbial and adnominal¹ cases.

With regards to the means of realisation, all three languages either modify the phrase in a given case itself or utilise a preposition, thus, we speak of simple or prepositional cases. It must be noted that all three languages contain instances where the particular case can be realised either way.

Furthermore, English and German both utilise articles. German articles serve as indicators of the grammatical categories of gender, number and case whereas the English ones indicate the number, countability and reference. The Czech language does not possess articles per say, although a similar phenomenon is represented through demonstrative pronouns which, same to the German articles, possess all the aforementioned categories but are not obligatory in their use. The Czech nouns do not require articles simply thanks to their high degree of inflection, whereas German nouns do. Apart from weakly declinated masculine nouns in genitive, dative and accusative singular and dative plural for all genders, German nouns in general do not possess enough morphological marking so that it would be possible to identify the case.

¹ The term *adnominal* is not to be confused here with the term *adnominal case* which represents the slightly broader category of the English genitive structure.

2.2) The Czech dative case

2.2.1) Overview of the Czech case system

Uličný and Veselovská (2017) define the Czech language as highly inflected and as such, it utilises 7 cases. Each case can be identified through a question, which are assigned as follows²: 1st case, nominative: *Kdo, co?* - *Who, what?* 2nd case, genitive: *Koho, čeho?* - *Whose, of whom, of what?* 3rd case, dative: *Komu, čemu?* - *Whom, to whom, what, to what?* 4th case, accusative: *Koho, co?* - *Whom, what?* 5th case, vocative: *Oslovujeme, voláme.* - *To address or call.* 6th case, locative: *O kom, o čem?* - *Of whom, about what?* 7th case, instrumental: *S kým, s čím?* - *With whom, with what?*

As illustrated, each case is subdivided into two aspects which relate to the category of genus as nominal phrases in Czech can either be *životný* - *animate*, or *neživotný* - *inanimate*. Grammatically, this difference is most relevant by the masculine genus, where it determines the form of verbal congruence in past tense, the conjugational plural suffix *i* in particular.

Examined from the point of view of realisation, the majority of cases in Czech can be both simple and prepositional. However, there are a few exceptions which relate to the 1st, 5th and 6th case.

The Czech nominative is usually described as strictly simple, the preposition *směr* - *in the direction of*, is the sole exception to this rule.

The vocative cannot be governed by a preposition at all. In addition, it is restricted to names of people, places or animals.

The locative cannot stand as simple, it always requires a governing preposition.

² Please note that the English translations only serve as an inexact illustration as the English language expresses the Czech inflectional sememes in a different manner

2.2.2) Defining the Czech dative

Dvořák et al. (2017) describe the Czech dative as one firmly defined by its theta role, i. e. a general meaning. Its theta role is represented in its name, as *casus dativus* stands for *a case for giving*. The role itself assumes the existence of an agent and a recipient, be that they may both refer to the same extralinguistic reality, as one may be the recipient of their own actions. In some instances, dative is used to indicate direction as well. Due to the theta role's defining character, the dative is sometimes also described as a semantic case.

Šticha (2018) defines the dative case as one mostly referring to the object of the sentence. This object is either directly governed by verbs requiring a semantic beneficiary or an experiencer, or it is accompanied by a direct object in accusative, then the dative object takes on the semantic role of a receiver. It must be noted that even those objects in dative which are not accompanied by an object in accusative, are not considered direct objects, thus, the dative object is always considered an indirect one, as opposed to its English counterpart. Last but not least, the dative construction can be either obligatory or facultative, the latter being collectively referred to as free dative.

Formally, dative constructions exist in the following forms, either they are simple where the inflected form stands on its own as in: *dát někomu dárek*, or prepositional as in: *cesta vedoucí k nádraží*. In both cases, the governing phrase, when there is one, is either a verb or a nominal phrase derived from a verb possessing the case at hand. Furthermore, if the governing phrase is a noun or adjective, it usually stands in a different case, as in *věrný* (Nom.) *své ženě* (Dat.). Although they are rare, double or larger dative constructions are grammatically possible, especially when the head noun or adjective is already a part of superior dative construction, as in: *Věnoval svůj první výtisk osobě jemu blízké*.

2.2.3) Czech dative as an obligatory verbal complementation

With regard to valency, Czech verbs, similarly as their English and German counterparts, are capable of binding other phrases onto themselves. Some verbs require a form of complementation because without it, their meaning itself would not be sufficient. In case of copula verbs, their complementation is realised as subject complement (nominal predicate in the Czech syntactic description) in nominative, such as in: *Brzy bude tma.* (Nom.) As for the rest, there are verbs which require one or multiple objects, i.e. transitive verbs: *donést někomu* (Dat.) *něco* (Acc.) and those which are bound with a preposition, thus requiring a prepositional object: *přistupovat k něčemu* (Dat.).

2.2.3.1) Indirect object

The older Czech linguistic tradition (Šmilauer 1966) used to differentiate whether or not the object in dative was the only obligatory complement. If so, it would have been referred to as a direct object as opposed to current theories, which classify all dative objects as indirect.

Dvořák (2017) classifies verbs which require a single non-accusative object complementation as intransitive. Indirect objects of such verbs express various semantic relationships to the subject. Transitive verbs with two or more obligatory objects imply a relationship between the agent in nominative and the direct patient in accusative where the dative object correlates with both the subject and the direct object, as in: *Úřad mu* (Dat.) *uložil pokutu* (Acc.) - *The municipality charged him a fine.* The dative object is thus less dependent on the subject than the one in accusative. For in passive, the role of the semantic agent is transferred to the former accusative object whereas the dative object retains its role, as in: *Úřadem* (Instr.) *mu* (Dat.) *byla uložena pokuta* (Nom.)

2.2.3.1.1) Verbs with a single-object valency

Šmilauer (1966) divides the single indirect object complementations into six categories according to their semantic relationship to the verb.

Relationship of proximity

Verbs implying a state of proximity, be that static or dynamic, often utilise the dative to signify a certain physical or abstract position:

*blížit se **pravdě** (dat.) - to get closer to the truth, vzdalovat se **realitě** (dat.) - to move away from reality, přihlížet **rvačce** (dat.) - to stand by and watch a fight, naslouchat **příteli** (dat.) - to listen to a friend. utéct **bouřce** (dat.) - to flee from the storm, vyhnout se **trestu** (dat.) - to evade punishment.*

Relationship of similarity, compliance, agreement and affiliation

All four aforementioned concepts are expressed in dative to signify the notion of closeness, be that of physical appearance, behaviour, opinions or of other sort:

*podobat se **někomu** (dat.) - to resemble somebody, rovnat se **někomu** (dat.) - to equal somebody, vyhovovat **někomu / něčemu** (dat.) - to suit somebody / meet something, patřit **někomu** (dat.) - to belong to somebody, rozumět **něčemu / někomu** (dat.) - to understand someone / something, líbit se **někomu** - to appeal to somebody / to attract somebody.* Relationship of favour and disfavour

Verbs implying the notion of favour or disfavour also govern a dative object, conveying the sense of directness, be that in the positive or negative sense:

*pomoci **někomu** (dat.) - to help somebody, děkovat **někomu** (dat.) - to thank somebody, věřit **někomu** (dat.) - to trust somebody, nadávat **někomu** (dat.) - to scold somebody, smát se **někomu** (dat.) - to laugh at somebody, ublížit **někomu** (dat.) - to hurt somebody.*

Relationship of agreement and resistance

Agreement with a person or an idea, same as resistance or defiance against someone or something, is also expressed in dative:

*přítakat **někomu** (dat.) - nod to somebody, čelit **něčemu / někomu** (dat.) - to face something / somebody,*

Relationship of superiority or subordination

Referring to the more general concept of proximity, the indication of hierarchy, i.e. the concepts of subordination and superiority, is also expressed in dative:

*vládnout **někomu** (dat.) - to rule somebody, sloužit **někomu** (dat.) - to serve somebody, podléhat **něčemu** (dat.) - to succumb to something, klanět se **někomu** (dat.) - to bow to somebody.*

Relationship of astonishment and delight

The dative object also expresses a causative relationship, or rather, its result:
*divit se **něčemu** (dat.) - to be surprised by, tleskat **někomu** (dat.) - to applaud somebody.*

2.2.3.1.2) Transitive verbs

According to the recent linguistic tendencies in Czech, only those verbs supporting a direct object, i.e. the object in accusative, are considered transitive. Uličný and Veselovská (2017) state that transitive verbs can also combine with an indirect dative object. Šmilauer (1966) classifies the above-mentioned transitive verbs into seven semantically coherent groups according to the relationship to the governing verb.

Relationship of giving

Perhaps the most significant semantic relation for an object in dative is that of giving, as it is exactly this particular relationship from which the case takes its name. The object in dative represents a recipient and the object in accusative represents what is influenced by the action conveyed by the verb.

*dát **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to give something to somebody, donést **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to bring something to somebody, prodat **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to sell something to somebody, půjčit **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to lend something to somebody, přenechat **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - leave something to somebody, zařídit **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to arrange something for somebody, umožnit **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to grant somebody something,*

Relationship of taking

Similar although of antonymic character is the relationship of taking, also expressed in dative:

*brát **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to take something from somebody, sníst **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to eat somebody's something, ukrást **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to steal something from somebody.*

Relationship of will

The dative case is also utilised to express the will to give an order or give and deny permission:

dovolit **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - allow somebody to do something, *odpustit* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to forgive somebody for something, *nabídnout* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - offer something to somebody, *vnutit* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to impose something on somebody, *doporučit* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to recommend something to somebody, *přikázat* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to order somebody to do something, *zakázat* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to forbid somebody to do something.

Relationship of notification

The dative case is also used to express the notion of notification, i.e. providing somebody with some information:

říct **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to say something to somebody / to tell somebody something, *vysvětlit* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to explain something to somebody, *oznámit* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to announce something to somebody, *nahlásit* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to report something to somebody.

Relationship of showing and convincing

Similarly to the relationship of notification, showing or convincing is also expressed through the use of the dative case. It must be noted, that the term *convincing* is only used to describe the broader semantic notion as the verb *přesvědčit* - to convince is connected with prepositional locative rather than dative.

ukázat **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to show something to somebody, *dokázat* **někomu** (dat.) **něco** (ak.) - to prove something to somebody,

Relationship of trust and auspiciousness

Last but not least, the dative is also used when expressing (mis)trust or (dis)favorability. The verb *věřit* - to believe can be either intransitive and thus allowing the dative object only, as in *věřím ti* (dat.) - I believe you. Or it can also be transitive and the accusative object represents what we actually believe, as in *věřím ti* (dat.) **tu historiku** (ak.) - I believe that story of yours. Further examples include:

přát někomu (dat.) něco (ak.) - to wish somebody something, závidět někomu (dat.) něco (ak.) - to envy somebody something, vyčítat někomu (dat.) něco (ak.) - to reproach somebody with something.

2.2.3.2) Prepositional object

Apart from direct verbal government, the dative case can also be determined by means of a preposition connected to a verb. Šmilauer (1966) divides Czech prepositions into two groups, primary and secondary.

Primary prepositions are not derived from any other lexical roots, such as: *bez, k, na, nad, o, ob, za* etc. Secondary prepositions on the other hand are derived from nouns or prepositional phrases entailing a primary preposition, such as: *kvůli - k + vůli, na základě, pomocí* etc.

2.2.3.2.1) Primary preposition *k/ke*

The only primary preposition connected with the dative case in Czech is *k/ke*, which can be broadly translated as *to* and in some cases as *toward* or *for*. The preposition entails 5 semantic notions: direction, purpose, merger, relationship and ratio.

Direction

The notion of direction is the most frequent one. It is commonly used as part of the dative's defining case question - *Ke komu, čemu?* The notion of direction is implying a closeness in the context of time and space or in relation to a physical or abstract object or being:

Chýlilo se ke třetí - It was drawing close to three. K nádraží se jde tudy - The station is this way. Přijď k nám - Come to us.

Purpose

The implication of purpose could be also rephrased as a direction of an action, thus the use of the dative case:

Tenhle nástroj slouží k řezání - This tools is for cutting. Zavolal mě ke snídani - He called me for breakfast. Tohle je k ničemu - This is good for nothing.

Merger

The indication of direction can also be meant as joining a particular group or another substance:

*Přidej **k** tomu vejce - Add some eggs to it.*

Relationship, relevance

When expressing a particular relationship or attitude towards something, the preposition *k/ke* is also used:

*Jaký máš **k** tomu postoj? - What is your attitude towards this? Jaký máš **k** němu vztah? - What is your relationship towards him?*

Ratio

When describing numerical ratio, the preposition *k/ke* is used, in this particular case, a third variant of the preposition is utilised, *ku*:

Měli nad ním převahu tři ku jedné - They had him outnumbered three to one.

2.2.3.2.2) Secondary prepositions

F. Štícha (2018) provides an extensive list of secondary dative prepositions. Some of those, despite being classified as a single preposition, entail the primary preposition *k/ke*, thus they shall be omitted from the following chapter. The only exception shall be *kvůli*, here, the former phrase *k vůli* underwent a complete merger.

blízko

The preposition *blízko* or its derived forms *blíž*, *nejblíž*, *poblíž* and *nablízku* can either be connected with dative or genitive. The dative form is mostly used with animate objects, although this is simply a matter of preference as both variants are grammatically correct.

*Byla mu hodně **blízko** - She was very close to him. Zůstala mu **poblíž**, kdykoliv něco potřeboval - She remained close to him whenever he needed something. Nikdy nevíte, kdy vám smrt může být **nablízku** - You may never know when death is close. Byla ze všech **nejblíž** pravdě - She was the closest to the truth out of everyone.*

díky

This preposition is derived from the verb *děkovat* which also requires a dative object.

Díky tobě jsem to jsem zvládl - *I made it thanks to you.*

kvůli

The preposition *kvůli* is a former prepositional phrase which underwent a complete merger. The intrinsic preposition *k* merged with the noun *vůle*. The dative relationship exists both within and outside the preposition:

Kvůli tobě jsme nestihli ten vlak - *We missed the train because of you.*

napospas

As opposed to the aforementioned *kvůli*, the preposition *napospas* possesses an inner accusative relationship where the former noun *pospas* stands in accusative thanks to the intrinsic *na*:

Byli jsme ponecháni **napospas** osudu - *We were left to our fate.*

proti

The base *proti* as its derived forms *naproti* and *oproti* all signify a comparison or contradiction, either a spacial or a metaphysical one:

Jel **proti** mně cyklista - *A cyclist was coming towards me.* **Oproti** původnímu návrhu se cena zdesetinásobila - *Compared to the initial estimate, the price increased tenfold.* Šel mi **naproti** na nádraží - *He set out to meet me at the station.*

navzdory

The former noun *vzdor* was merged with the primary preposition *na*, together expressing the notion of defiance and unwillingness to submit:

Navzdory špatnému počasí šel ven - *He went out despite the bad weather.*

vůči

Along with its counterpart *vstříc* or *navstříc*, which both reflect the same notion be it in a positive connotation, *vůči* expresses the notion of direction, usually a direction of an action undertaken by an animate object towards another animate object or an inanimate, metaphysical one:

Nemám vůči tobě žádnou zášť - I feel no hatred towards you. Vyrazil vstříc novým zážitkům - He set out for new experiences.

2.2.4) Free dative

Facultative dative constructions, collectively referred to as free dative, are not required as obligatory verbal complementation. They can either be completely omitted as in: *Uvařil doma výbornou večeři - He prepared a delicious dinner at home.* or replaced by a prepositional phrase such as in: *Uvařil (rodině / pro rodinu) výbornou večeři. - He prepared a delicious dinner for the family.* Dvořák et al. (2017) divide free dative into two subcategories according to their function, i.e. semantically motivated dative and pragmatically motivated dative.

2.2.4.1) Semantically motivated free dative

The subcategory takes its name from the semantic functions which the included dative structures fulfil. The dative object can also correspond with the agent in nominative, creating a reflexive verbal construction. Nevertheless, not all reflexive verbs utilising the *si* reflexive pronoun can be classified as free dative constructions or as dative constructions in general, as they do not indicate an actual dative relationship. This can be tested by substituting the reflexive pronoun for a common dative object. If the structure remains grammatically correct, it is a free dative construction. If not, it is merely a reflexive verbal construction.

Here, the reflexive pronoun can be substituted: *Koupil si svačinu. Koupil dětem svačinu. Koupil svačinu. Komu koupil svačinu? - He bought himself some snacks. He bought the children snacks. He bought snacks. Who did he buy snacks for?*

Whereas this reflexive pronoun cannot be substituted: *Najednou si vzpomněl, že musí odejít - He suddenly remembered he needed to leave.*

Either reflexive or not, Dvořák et al. (2017) provides a division of such constructions into 3 semantic roles: that of a beneficiary, experiencer and a possessor.

The role of a beneficiary

Otherwise referred to as *dativus commodi*, a beneficiary is to be understood as an entity for whose benefit an action occurs, as in: *Koupil jí (dat.) květiny - He bought her flowers.*

The role of an experiencer

An experiencer is to be understood as an entity being affected by an action in a sensory or emotional manner. Furthermore, the action can be either positive as in: *Ty květiny **jí** ale dobře nevoněly* - *She did not like the smell of the flowers however*. Or it can be negative, otherwise referred to as *dativus incommodi*, as in: *Ukradli **mi** auto* - *They stole my car*.

The role of a possessor

The subcategory of a possessor only refers to a dative construction which entails a possessive relationship with a direct object in accusative, as in: *Rozbil **dveřím** kliku* - *He broke the door handle*.

2.2.4.2) Pragmatically motivated free dative

The non-semantically motivated free dative constructions, otherwise referred to as dative of an attitude holder or traditionally as *dativus ethicus*, refer to a general attitude of the subject and enhance it. The Czech linguistic tradition does not classify such constructions as actual sentence elements, they are on the borderline with particles. Means of realisation only include personal pronouns. Three subcategories can be identified according to their exact function.

Dative of rating

*To je **mi** náhoda!* - *What a coincidence!*

Dative of contact

*To je **vám** ale smrad!* - *What a smell, guys!*

Dative of interest

*Copak se **nám** to tady rýsuje?* - *What are we looking at here taking shape?*

2.3) Dative in English

2.3.1) *The English case system and its marking*

From the morphological point of view, modern day English retains mere fragments of what used to be a similarly extensive inflectional system to that found within the Czech language. Dušková (1994) states that there is essentially a single morpheme which marks the nominal category of case, that being *s*. Where Czech utilises a complex combination of suffixation and partial root alteration, English nouns are merely modified by adding the aforementioned *s* suffix preceded by an apostrophe..

There are two morphological cases to be distinguished, common case and adnominal case. Common case can also be described as an unmarked case. The only marked case in English, the adnominal case, is also referred to as genitive or Saxon genitive, indicating its origin and former function within the verbal government. The adnominal case no longer serves as a case for an obligatory verbal complementation, nevertheless, it sees its use mainly as an indication of possession, thus giving rise to another term to describe this phenomena i.e. the possessive case.

Where English nouns exhibit very limited morphological marking, the pronouns possess a higher degree of inflection, having retained it from the days of Old English.. In comparison to the binary case distinction of nouns, pronouns effectively produce three forms. The first represents the position of the subject, as in: ***She*** sings. The second form indicates a position of an object, as in: *I saw **her***. And the third one corresponds with the form of possessive pronouns, preceded by the preposition *of*, as in: *He is a friend **of hers***. This phenomenon is referred to as double genitive and the pronoun *hers* stands here on the borderline between being classified as an inflected personal pronoun and being simply a form of the possessive pronoun *her*.

Dušková (1994) claims that the category of *can* also be analysed and understood from the point of semantics as a nominal function. The theory of Case Grammar suggests that the category of case does not have to be realised only by inflection but also by adding a preposition or by assigning the nominal phrase a fixed position within the sentence, while retaining the aforementioned nominal function. The sentence: *I bought my son a present.* can also be reformulated into: *I bought a present*

for my son. The phrase *my mother's cat* can be rewritten as *the cat of my mother.* Generally, where there would otherwise be room for unclarity and misunderstanding because of the rather limited nature of the morphological marking, the English language utilises a set of various means to convey the information which needs to be conveyed.

2.3.2) *The indirect object*

There is no such term as the dative case within contemporary English grammar. The only phenomenon which corresponds to the Czech dative case and which the English language has developed means of indication for is the indirect object connected to ditransitive verbs. Dušková (1994) defines the indirect object as a mostly animate actant in close proximity to the direct object of the sentence.

Formally, it can either be realised without or with the use of a preposition. However, because of the insufficient morphological marking, the non-prepositional object is indicated by a fixed position within the sentence pattern where it must precede the direct object. Moving the indirect object out of the assigned fixed position results in meaning alteration, thus an alternative solution needs to be found to indicate the semantics of an indirect object. In English, this is realised by the means of prepositions, transforming the indirect object into a prepositional one. Dušková (1994) provides a formal division into three categories based on the possible prepositional alterations.

The first category entails verbs which alternatively connect with the preposition *to*. Such as in: *He brought **her** flowers.* - *He brought flowers **to her**.*

The second category entails verbs which alternatively connect with the preposition *for*. Such as in: *I found **her** a perfect gift.* - *I found a perfect gift **for her**.*

The third category entails verbs which do not alternate with any prepositional phrases, such as in: *I forgive **you**.*

Syntactically, the indirect object is not obligatory and can be omitted without changing or breaking the meaning of the sentence. If the direct object is omitted however, the sentence loses its meaning and the indirect object fails to fulfil its assigned semantic role, as in: *I gave **her** money.* - *I gave **her**.* There are a few exceptions such as verbs which can omit the former direct object, as in: *They paid **him** some good money.* - *They paid **him** well.*

Semantically, the indirect object represents the recipient of an action, be that in a positive or a negative manner. Where Czech indicates the semantic difference between the direct and indirect object by setting them in different cases, the direct object standing in accusative, and the indirect in dative, genitive or instrumental, English lacks any morphological marking that would underline the difference.

2.4) Dative in German

The dative case is a well-established and productive case in German. First, a general overview of the German declination system shall be provided, followed by the description of the dative case itself.

2.4.1) *The German case system and its marking*

Modern day German, a language developed from the same proto-germanic language as English, provides a middle ground within the constraints of inflection. Where English has lost most of its former inflected forms, German, despite having lost some as well throughout its development, retained its four marked cases: the nominative, the genitive, the dative and the accusative.

Similarly as in Czech, only nouns, adjectives, pronouns and numerals can be inflected and thus convey the category of case. A case can be assigned either by direct verbal or nominal government, a preposition or the general semantic circumstances of the extralinguistic situation which correspond with the semantic role of each case.

2.4.1.1) The nominative

The German nominative possesses the same syntactic-semantic attributes as its Czech and English counterparts. It is the case of the subject, of the direct agent of an action. It must be noted however that unlike in English and similarly to Czech, it can also be marked and differ from the base unmarked form.

2.4.1.2.) The genitive

The genitive case in German is mostly associated with the semantic notion of ownership. The genitive is the only case in singular where even strongly declined nouns undergo suffixation. This is in the form of the *s* morpheme, as in: *das Haus meines Vaters* - *my father's house*, or in: *Das ist Peters Tasche*. - *That's Peter's bag*. The *s* suffix is one of the many phenomena retained by both German and English to the modern day, thus also being referred to as Saxon genitive within English grammar.

2.4.1.3) The accusative

Similarly to Czech and remotely similar to English, the accusative case is the case of the direct object. Apart from commonly being realised directly, its prepositional

form is also significant and widely used, such as with the prepositions *für* - *for* or *bis* - *up to*.

2.4.1.4) The German articles

The German language, unlike Czech and partially similar to English, utilises the definite and indefinite articles. Apart from some specific situations where the zero article is used, definite and indefinite articles see very much active and broad use across the language. Where the rich inflectional system of Czech manages to mark its nouns, adjectives, pronouns and numerals directly so that the language user is instantly able to recognise the gender, case and number, the German inflectional paradigm is rather sparse and entails several seemingly duplicit forms. In order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding however, German utilises a system of declination which combines the means of direct marking and the use of articles, thus, there is almost no instance where two forms would overlap.

The morpheme *der* is to serve as an example. Primarily, it is the definite article associated with the masculine gender, nominative case, singular, as in: A: ***Der Hund ist schwarz.*** - *The dog is black.* However, it is also the genitive and dative form of the feminine gender singular and genitive plural. B: *Das ist die Katze **der** Nachbarin.* - *That's the neighbour's cat.* Here, the morpheme *der* represents the direct genitive. C: *Ich gebe die Katze **der** Nachbarin.* - *I shall give the cat to the neighbour.* And in this sentence, the seemingly duplicit form of *der* is actually the dative case. There are multiple ways of proving that despite the forms being homographic, they in fact represent completely different grammatical categories. In sentence A, ***der Hund*** is the subject in nominative. This is either deductible from the position within the sentence or from the fact that *Hund* is a masculine noun and there is no duplicity of articles within the masculine singular declinational paradigm. Sentence B sees the use of the morpheme *der* as direct genitive in feminine gender singular. Again, this is either deductible from the fact that *Nachbarin* is a feminine noun, thus the nominative or accusative would be *die Nachbarin* or from the fact that the verb *sein* - *to be* is a copula verb, thus not capable to connect with a dative or accusative object. In comparison, in sentence C, *der* stands for the dative case as the verb *geben* - *to give* is ditransitive and requires both a direct accusative object, *die Katze*, and an indirect dative object, *der Nachbarin*.

2.4.1.5) Weakly declined nouns

There are three groups of German masculine nouns which are so called weakly declined, meaning that they do not adhere to the common rules of declination. This change occurs in genitive, dative and accusative.

The first group are nouns which end in the following suffixes: *ent, at, ad, ant, and, oge, ist*. The suffix *n* or *en* is then added: *mit dem Psychologen* - with the psychologist, *für den Präsidenten* - for the president.

The second group are nouns ending with *e*. Those include: *der Name, der Junge, der Gedanke*. Apart from those widely used nouns, many nationalities³, animals and nouns describing people also belong to this category: *der Tscheche* - a Czech, *der Affe* - a monkey, *der Experte* - an expert.

The third group includes all nouns derived from adjectives. These nouns behave exactly like adjectives when declined, as in: *mit dem kranken Mann* = *mit dem Kranken* - with the ill man = with the ill one.

2.4.2) The dative

The German dative case is defined as the case of *giving*, similarly to Czech. In its simple form, i.e. where no preposition is used, the semantic notions expressed by it are almost identical to those in Czech, which include the position of a beneficiary, recipient or the concept of ownership or belonging. It can either be realised simply as part of verbal or nominal government, or it is connected with a preposition. The prepositional dative is where semantic and formal differences to Czech and especially to English arise.

2.4.2.1) The indirect dative object

The most common form of the dative case in German is the indirect object. Either it stands alone or it accompanies the direct object in accusative. In comparison to English, its position within the sentence is relatively flexible because of the morphological marking, as in: *Ich werde **dir** eine Blume geben.* / ***Dir** werde ich eine Blume geben.* - I will give **you** a flower. *Ich werde eine Blume **deiner Schwester** geben.* - I will give a flower **to your sister**.

³ Nouns describing nationalities behave exactly like adjectives when declined

2.4.2.2) Prepositional object

In German, there are 24 prepositions altogether which connect exclusively with the dative case. The most used however are: *aus, bei, mit, nach, von, zu, seit, gegenüber*. It is interesting to note that prepositions implying direction connect with accusative, such as: *in die Schule - to school*. This is in contrast to the prepositions *zu* or *nach* which are commonly used to give an indication of direction, such as: *zur Schule - to school, nach Berlin - to Berlin*.

2.4.2.3) Free dative

Similarly to Czech, German also possesses the so-called free dative constructions, i.e. such constructions which are facultative, such as in: *Was ist **uns** hier entstanden? - What are we looking at here taking shape? Komm **mir** früh nach Hause. - Come home to me soon*. Its uses are more limited than in Czech however, as the free dative of contact (2.2.4.2) does not exist in German.

2.4.2.3) Morphological marking

As mentioned in the previous chapters, the category of case is generally marked through the use of an article or in the case of adjectives, through suffixation, as in: *mit der schwarzen Katze*. Nevertheless, nouns in dative are also marked directly. In plural, the suffix *n* or *en* is added, as in: *mit meinen Freunden, in den Sternen*.

Up to the first half of the twentieth century, the suffix *e* was also added to some of the declined nouns. Despite not being used in daily communication anymore, there are a few phrases in which the dative *e* survives and is in fact used daily, such as: *zu Hause, im Sinne*.

III. PRACTICAL PART

3.1) The analysed source material

Ostře sledované vlaky from Bohumil Hrabal, originally released in 1965, is a short novel following a story of a young station assistant, Miloš Hrna. The novel is written in ich-form and it sees much use of direct speech, representative of the language used at the end of the Second World War among railwaymen. The novel was chosen as source material due to the following reasons:

The selection process was determined by the task of this thesis, i.e. to provide English and German equivalents to Czech dative constructions. Thus, among the considered titles there needed to be only those with English and German translations available. Furthermore, the original material in Czech needed to be written in such language style, which would be representative of the analysed phenomena, i.e. the style needed to include colloquial expressions, which some of dative constructions are exclusive to, namely free dative constructions.

The English translation done by Edith Pargeter was released in 2017 in the UK by Penguin Books. The German translation created by Franz Peter Künzel was released in 2016 by Suhrkamp Verlag in Berlin. All excerpts within the practical part originate in the three aforementioned works.

3.2) Methods of research

A total of 100 excerpts containing various types of dative constructions. of which there were 139 since some excerpts entailed more than one, was manually selected from the Czech original. For reference, see Appendix. Each dative phrase was classified from the grammatical and semantic point of view, corresponding with the classification conducted within the theoretical part. The English and German equivalents were then manually found and extracted from the two selected translations. The analysis itself entailed comparing the Czech originals with their translations and drawing consequent conclusions. Emphasis was placed upon their means of realisation and whether the semantic notions were transferred or transferable to the language in the first place.

The research and its results are to be regarded as highly qualitative as each author or translator possesses their individual writing style, thus, drawing universally

valid conclusions related to the frequency of the examined phenomena within each of the three languages would not be possible nor accurate. Please note that not all semantic categories were found within the source material, thus they are not mentioned in the Results section.

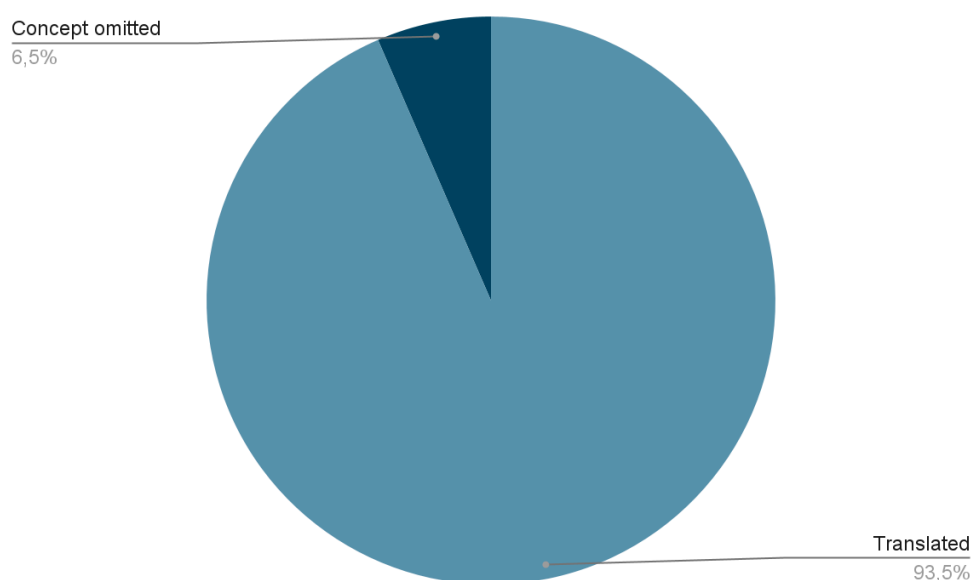
3.3) Results and commentary

The primary focus of the analysis was to examine the relationship between the Czech originals and their English and German translations from the point of what means were used to convey the same semantic notion and/or whether the concepts expressed by the Czech dative phrases were even translated in the first place and not omitted completely. The results of the above mentioned questions are found in 3.3.1. In addition, a more elaborate comparative analysis was conducted among the individual semantic notions within the bounds of each Czech means of realisation, results to be found in 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4 and 3.3.5.

3.3.1) General results

Graph 1

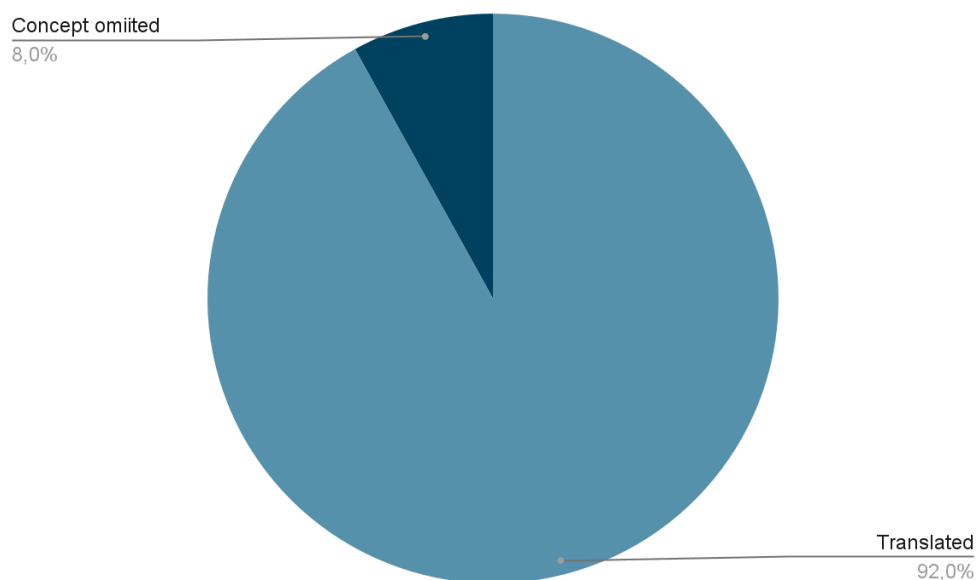
Ratio of translated dative phrases within the English translation



Note. This graph illustrates that only 6,5 % of the semantic concepts expressed by the Czech dative phrases were omitted from the translation.

Graph 2

Ratio of translated dative phrases within the German translation

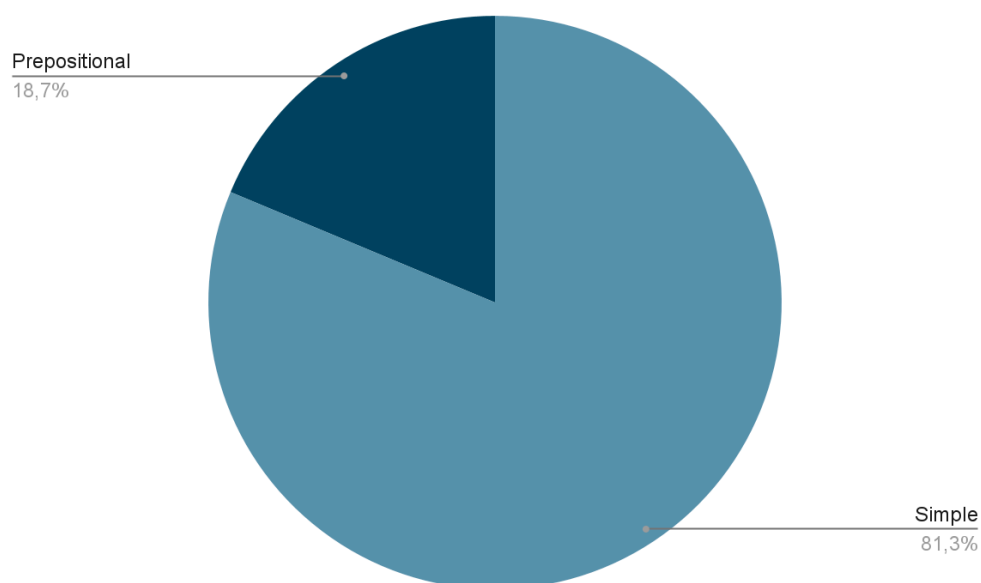


Note. This graph illustrates that only 8 % of the semantic concepts expressed by the Czech dative phrases were omitted from the translation.

Graphs 1 and 2 clearly illustrate that the vast majority of notions expressed by the Czech dative is transferable into English and German, be it with various means of realisation.

Graph 3

Czech means of realisation

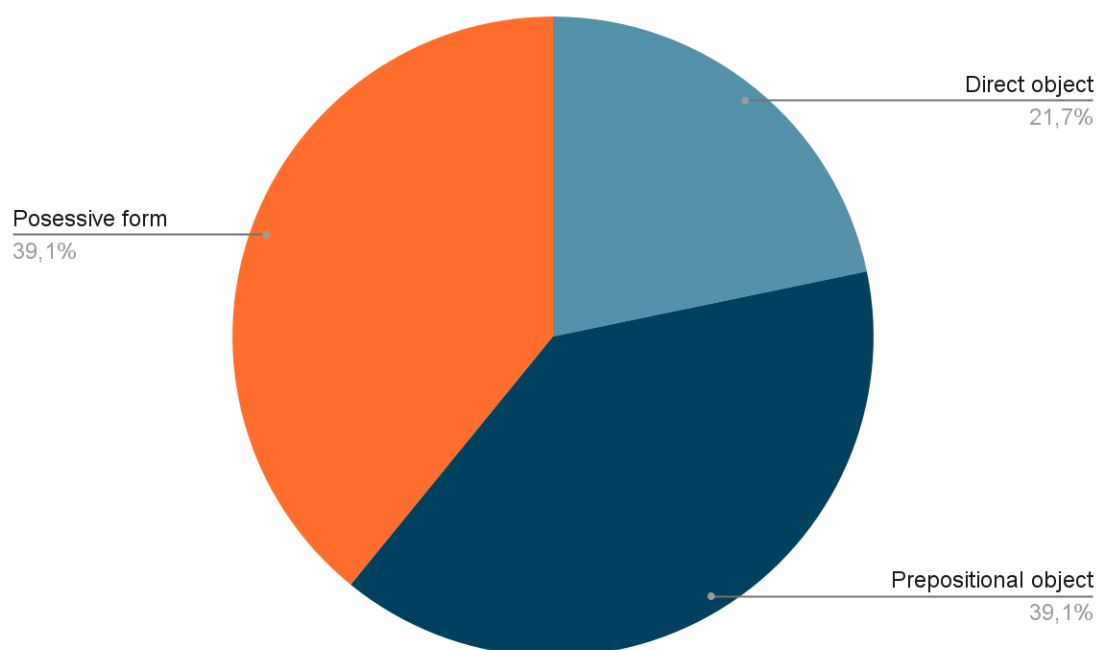


Note. This graph illustrates that among the extracted excerpts, 81,3 % was realised as simple, without preposition.

Due to the integral differences between Czech, German and English, especially the differences concerning the degree of inflection, the means of realisation of originally simple and prepositional phrases differ significantly within the two examined translations.

Graph 4

Means of realisation of the translated excerpts in English



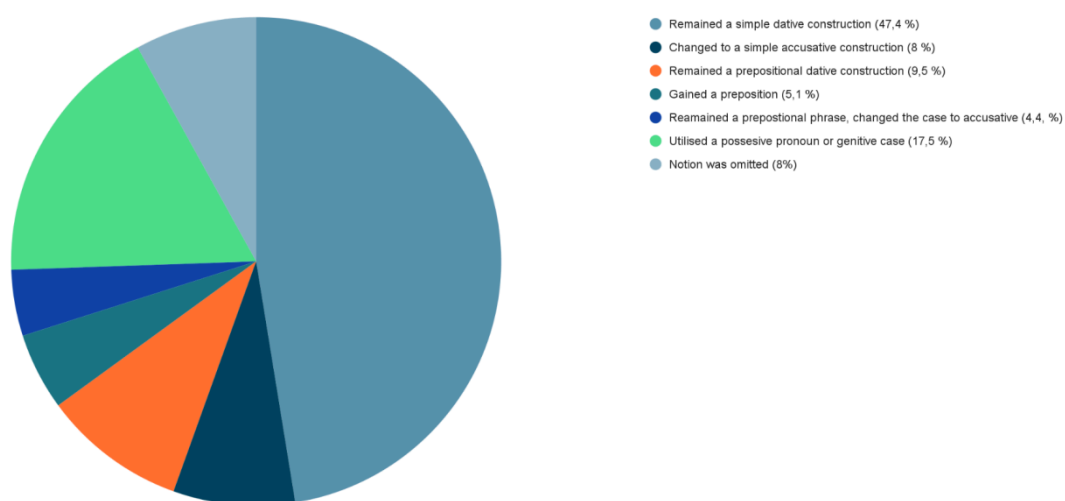
Note. This graph illustrates the final means of realisation of the translated excerpts. The figure *Possessive form* entails either the realisation by means of the Saxon genitive or the prepositional genitive by means of the preposition *of*.

The English translation made broad use of either possessive pronouns or the Saxon genitive. Considering the fact that most excerpts saw the Czech dative phrases refer to an animate object, mostly to the narrator himself, it is logical why such means of realisation are dominant within the translation. Despite the existence of reflexive pronouns within the English language, it must be noted that such pronouns would not be applicable in some of the excerpts without change of meaning.

As for the German translation, a different approach of analysis was chosen. Due to the fact that German does in fact possess the dative case and its uses are in many ways similar to the Czech dative, the emphasis was placed on examining, whether the Czech dative phrases were translated while utilising their original means of realisation or if other means were used.

Graph 5

Means of realisation of the translated excerpts in German



Note. This graph illustrates the changes made to the original Czech dative phrases within the process of translation into German

As illustrated by Graph 5, 47,8 % of the Czech simple dative phrases were translated directly, which is in opposition to the English version. The German case system allows for such constructions being formed, whereas English either requires the indirect object to stand in a fixed position within the sentence, which is not always possible or stylistically viable, or it needs to be transformed into a prepositional phrase.

3.3.2) The Czech indirect object of single valency verbs

For theoretical background, see 2.2.3.1.1.

Similarity, compliance, agreement and affiliation

Czech dative objects implying the relationship of similarity, compliance, agreement and affiliation correspond either with the English prepositional object, as in: 7) ...*a tam se **těm dělníkům** poškleboval...* - *And there he would grin and gloat **over these workers**...* or the object becomes a direct one, as in 14) ...*protože jsem měl dojem, že **všem lidem** něco na mně vadí.* - *...because I felt uncomfortably aware that there was something about me that disturbed and upset **everybody**.*

In German, the verbal government is either retained and corresponds with the Czech dative fully, as in: 22) *Blok uzavírající závěry jízdnic cest se pořád podobal **obrovskému aristonu** nebo **forbesové skříní**...* - *Das mechanische Stellwerk mit den Fahrstraßenhebeln **glich noch immer einem riesigen Spielkasten** oder **Forbes-Musikautomaten**.* Or it becomes the direct accusative object, as in: 14) ...*protože jsem měl dojem, že **všem lidem** něco na mně vadí...* - *...weil ich das Gefühl hatte, dass **die Menschen** etwas an mir stört.*

Agreement and resistance

Czech dative objects implying the relationship of agreement or resistance correspond with the English prepositional object with *to*, as in: 55) ...*ten na střeše měl zvednuté ruce, jako by připíjel **slunci**...* - *and the man on the roof had his hands lifted high, just like when he drank **to the sun**...* Or they become a direct object, as in: 86) *I ty vrásky podle úst, i ty maličko křivé nohy **mu** slušely.* - *Even those wrinkles round his mouth even his slightly bendy legs became **him**.*

The German translations both retain the dative verbal government, as in: 55) ...*ten na střeše měl zvednuté ruce, jako by připíjel **slunci**...* - *...der auf dem Dach hielt die Hände in die Höhe, als trinke er **der Sonne** zu...* and in 86) *I ty vrásky podle úst, i ty maličko křivé nohy **mu** slušely.* - *Auch die Fältchen um seinen Mund, auch die krummen Beine standen **ihm** gut.*

Superiority and subordination

Czech dative objects implying the relationship of superiority or subordination correspond with the English prepositional object with *to*, as in: 52) *A pan přednosta vyšel na perón s těmi polskými rysy, ukláněl se **cválající paní hraběnce**...* - Mr. Lánský went out onto the platform with his Polish silver points, and bowed **to the galloping Countess Kinská**...

The German translation of excerpt 52 utilises a paraphrase with the noun *Richtung* - direction, as in: 52) *Und der Herr Vorsteher ging mit seinen polnischen Luchsen auf den Bahnsteig hinaus, verneigte sich **in Richtung der galoppierenden Frau Gräfin***. Nevertheless, the verb *sich verneigen* is normally connected with the preposition *vor*, thus forming a prepositional object.

Astonishment and delight

Czech dative objects implying the relationship of astonishment and delight are represented within excerpt 61) *Tak jsem se podívoval **krásné tváři**, tolik jsem byl oslněný, nikdy jsem se nemohl podívat v krásný obličej*. The English translation transforms the verb into a noun phrase, thus giving rise to a prepositional phrase: 61) *I always sweat it and stammered, I had such an admiration **for beauty**, and was so dazzled by it, that I never could look a handsome person into the face*. Nevertheless, the verb *to admire* is otherwise transitive.

The German translation sees the verb taking on a direct object in accusative, as in: 61) *So sehr bewunderte ich **schöne Gesichter**, so geblendet war ich davon, ich konnte einfach nie ein schönes Gesicht richtig anschauen*.

3.3.3) The indirect object of Czech transitive verbs

For theoretical background, see 2.2.3.1.2.

Giving

Indirect dative objects of Czech transitive verbs implying the notion of giving correspond with two means of realisation in English. Either they are realised without a preposition and they stand right after the verb, as in: 83) *“Dali **nám** mizerný uhlí,” řekl strojvedoucí*. - “Miserable coal they've given **us**”, said the engine driver. Or they are paraphrased by means of a prepositional phrase when standing after the direct object,

as in: 45) *A paní hraběnka podala ruku **panu přednostovi** a ten ji uctivě políbil... - And then the countess held out her hands **to him**...*

The German translation retains the dative case, no matter whether the indirect object stands before or after the direct one, as in: 83) *“Dali **nám** mizerný uhlí,” řekl strojvedoucí. - “Haben **uns** miserable Kohle gegeben”* and as in 45) *A paní hraběnka podala ruku **panu přednostovi** a ten ji uctivě políbil... - Und die Frau Gräfin reichte **dem Herrn Vorsteher** die Hand...*

Taking

Indirect dative objects of Czech transitive verbs implying the notion of taking are represented by the excerpt 8) *Až pád Rakouska vzal **pradědečkovi** rentu, tu, kterou bral sedmdesát let.* The English translation provides a paraphrase and rather than utilising the word *take* which connects with the preposition *from*, the following structure is provided: 8) *Until the fall of Austria put a stop **to this disability pension** he'd been drawing for 70 years.*

The German translation is also provided by means of a paraphrase, where the original accusative object becomes a prepositional one and the dative object becomes a direct one in accusative: 8) *Der Untergang des alten Österreichs **brachte unseren Urgroßvater um die Rente**, die er 70 Jahre lang bekommen hatte.*

Will

Indirect dative objects of Czech transitive verbs implying the notion of will, in the sense of one's will being imposed on somebody else, are represented within the English language either as direct objects, as in: 48) *...a potom paní hraběnka, když objednávala vagóny pro jateční dobytek, často vytýkala **panu přednostovi**, že je vlažný ve víře... - ...when she came to order the wagons for the fatted cattle, often reproached **him** with being lukewarm in the faith...*

Or, they are realised as a prepositional object, as in: 29) *...pan přednosta nechal výlet zavřený, a než odejel do Hradce, nařídil **staničnímu pomocníkovi**, aby všechny ty norimberské bagdety zardousil. - ...our Station Master left the flight hatch on the loft closed one day, and went away to Hradec, but before he left he gave **his assistant** orders to wring the necks of all the Nurembergers.*

The German translation retains the dative case, the translation in fact provides a double dative structure, where the former accusative object became a dative object within a relative clause: 29) ...*a než odejel do Hradce, nařídil **staničnímu pomocníkovi**, aby všechny ty norimberské bagdety zardousil.* - ...*und bevor er nach Königgrätz fuhr, befahl er **dem Stationshelfer, allen diesen Nürnberger Bagdetten den Hals abzdrehen.*** The German translation is in fact in line with a Czech phrase *zakroutit někomu (Dat.) krkem (Instr.)*, which could be to a degree be considered synonymous. Only German lacks the instrumental case, thus the instrumental object becomes an accusative one.

Notification

Indirect dative objects of Czech transitive verbs implying the notion of notification correspond either with the English prepositional object, as in: 43) ...*a zasmál se a řekl **mi** důvěrně...* - ...*and then spat and laughed, and said **to me**, confidentially...* Furthermore, they can also be realised without a preposition, as in: 96) ...*když **mi** řekla, že asi půjde k filmu...* - ...*and told **me** she might even be going into films...* Or the dative object becomes the subject of a passive structure, as in: 23) ***tomu skladišti** na obilí se říkalo po anglicku: liverpúl...* - *And **this grain warehouse** was known by the English name of Liverpool.*

The change of case is also present in the German translation, where the dative object in excerpt 23 becomes an accusative object: ***Dieses Lager** nannte man englisch: das Liverpool.* Nevertheless, the notion of notification usually retains the non-prepositional dative case in German, as in: 44) ...*a pan přednosta se tak polekal nad jistou zprávou, kterou **mu** asi právě řekla paní hraběnka...* - ...*und plötzlich erschrak der Herr Vorsteher so, wegen derselben Mitteilung, die **ihm** wohl die Frau Gräfin gerade gemacht hatte...* A prepositional variation of the normally simple verb *sagen* was also discovered in the source material, the dative case is also retained: 43) ...*und dann spuckte er aus und lachte und sagte vertraulich **zu mir**...* - ...*a pak si odplivl a zasmál se a řekl **mi** důvěrně...*

Trust

Indirect dative objects of Czech transitive verbs implying the notion of trust correspond with the English direct object, as in: 6) *A přece **mu** sousedé nedovedli*

odpustit. - *And yet the neighbours could never forgive **him**.* or as in: 33) *Miloši, jseš teprv záškolák, ale já **ti** věřím.* - *Miloš, you're only just out of school, but I trust **you**.*

German on the other hand, retains the simple dative object, as in: 33) *Miloš, du bist zwar erst ein Einschüler, aber ich vertraue **dir**.* And in: 6) *Und trotzdem verziehen **ihm** die Nachbarn nie.*

3.3.4) The Czech prepositional object

For theoretical background, see 2.2.3.2. Out of the 18 Czech excerpts entailing a prepositional realisation of the dative case, 17 included the preposition *k/ke* and only 1 included the preposition *proti*.

The preposition *k/ke*

As mentioned in 2.2.3.2, the preposition *k/ke*, among other notions, conveys the notion of direction, purpose and merger.

The notion of direction

In English, the prepositional object implying direction retains the prepositional form and connects with various prepositions, such as: 94) *A vyběhl jsem a ujížděl pěšinkou podle liverpůlu **ke stožáru** návěstidla... - And I ran out and rode along the footway pass Liverpool **to the mast of the signal**...* , 70) *Blížil jsem se k zatáčke trati, už z dálky trčelo **k nebi** těch dvanáct kopyt mrtvých koní... - I was drawing near to the curve of the track, already the 12 hooves of those dead horses were visible in the distance, jutting **towards the sky**.*

German utilises a higher number of prepositions expressing direction. The most dominant preposition is *zu*, such as in: 72) *Když jsem došel **k těm třem mrtvým koním**... - Als ich **zu den drei toten Pferden** kam...* and in: 94) *A vyběhl jsem a ujížděl pěšinkou podle liverpůlu **ke stožáru** návěstidla... - Und gleich lief ich hinaus und radelte so schnell wie möglich auf dem schmalen Weg am Liverpool vorbei **zum Signalmasten**...* . Nevertheless, alternative means of realisation exist, as in excerpt 70 , where the accusative form of the preposition *in* is used: *Blížil jsem se k zatáčke trati, už z dálky trčelo **k nebi** těch dvanáct kopyt mrtvých koní... - Ich näherte mich der Streckenbiegung, von weitem schon sah ich die zwölf **in den Himmel** ragenden Beine der toten Pferde...* A special case in the German language is the indication of

geographical direction where the preposition *nach* is used, such as in: 17) *Zítřa už budu stát u dvojkolejné trati v mé staničce, kde všechny vlaky jedoucí od západu **k východu** budou podle jízdního řádu označeny lichými čísly, vlaky potom jedoucí od východu **k západu** čísly sudými. - Morgen werde ich in meinem Stationchen an der zweigleisigen Strecke stehen, alle von West **nach Ost** fahrenden Züge werden gemäß Fahrplan ungerade, alle von Ost **nach West** fahrenden gerade Zahlen tragen.*

Purpose

The notion of purpose expressed by the Czech preposition *k/ke* corresponds with the English preposition *for*, s in: 3) *...jeden občan už odpoledne z toho ukořistěného plechu vystřihával kusy, z kterých večer nadělal krásné kryty na nohy **k motocyklům**. - ...in fact one man spent the same afternoon cutting out patterns from this plundered sheet metal and in the evening he made them into beautiful leg guards **for motorbikes**.*

The German translation corresponds with the English one, utilising the preposition *für*: 3) *...einer Schnitt noch am selben Nachmittag aus dem erbeuteten Blech Rechtecke, aus denen er am Abend schöne Beinschützer **fürs Motorrad** machte.*

Merger

The notion of merger expressed by the Czech preposition *k/ke* would otherwise correspond with the widely used preposition *to*, nevertheless, the English translation provides an alternative structure with the transitive verb *to join*, retaining the semantic notion and perhaps even enhancing it: 50) *...až se zhroutil do vany **k vánočnímu kaprovi**. - ...that he went souse into the bath **to join the Christmas carp**.*

The German translation keeps a simple approach and utilises the more-less direct equivalent of the Czech *k/ke* in the form of *zu*: *...dass er in die Wanne **zu dem Weihnachtskarpfen** gefallen ist.*

The preposition *proti*

The Czech preposition *proti* corresponds with various prepositions depending on the context, such as: *against* or *opposite of*. The English translation of 71) *...**proti sobě** jsme tupali, natírali plot, každý ze své strany, pořád tak tvářemi **proti sobě**, čtyři kilometry celkem bylo toho plotu, pět měsíců jsme takhle každý den **proti sobě** stáli a všechno jsme si s Mášou řekli... sees an alternative in the verbal phrase *to face**

somebody: 70) *There were 4 kilometres all together of this fence, for five months we stood **facing each other** like this, and there wasn't anything we didn't say to each other, Masha and I...*

The German translation sees two prepositions being used, namely *gegenüber*, which connects with the dative object, and *gegen*, which normally connects with an object in dative, only within this excerpt, it connects with the reciprocal pronoun *einander*, losing its case marking in the process: 71) *Máša trat gerade ihren Dienst an wie ich, wir standen **uns** so **gegenüber**, zwischen uns der Drahtzaun, jeder seinem Eimer mit der Mennige vor sich, jeder seinen Pinsel in der Rechten, wir tupfen **gegeneinander**, strichen so den Zaun, jeder von seiner Seite, ununterbrochen wandten wir dem anderen das Gesicht zu, vier Kilometer Zaun waren es insgesamt, fünf Monaten lang ging das so, alles hatten Máša und ich einander schon gesagt.*

3.3.5) *The Czech free dative*

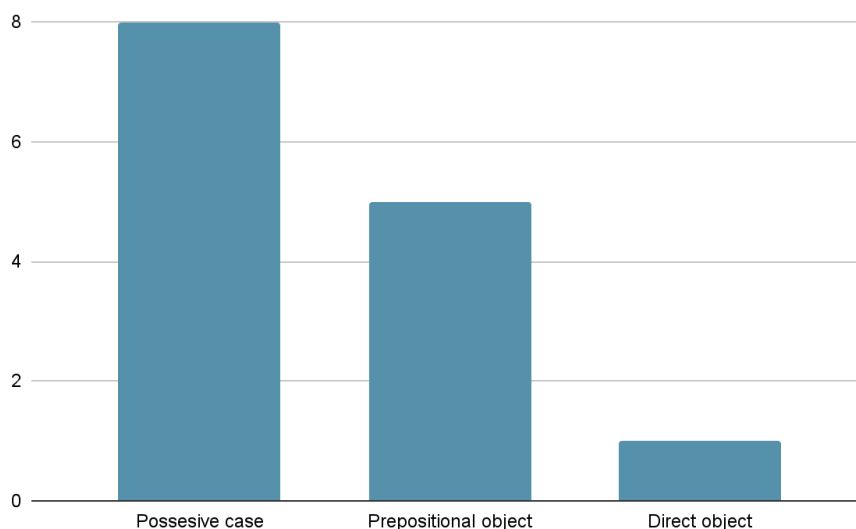
For theoretical background, see 2.2.4. Due to the fact that the English language does not possess any well-defined means of realisation which would correspond with this phenomenon to a higher degree of universality, special attention was given to this category within the research process.

Semantic free dative: beneficiary

In English, the semantic role of a beneficiary expressed by the Czech free dative corresponds with several means of realisation.

Graph 6

Semantic free dative, beneficiary, English means of realisation



The most productive form found among the excerpts, as seen in Graph 6, was the paraphrase by means of the English possessive case or possessive pronouns, as in: 9) *Až v roce devatenáct set třicet pět se pradědeček chlubil před kameníky, **kterým** zrovna zavřeli lom... - Until in the year 1935 great-grandfather did his bragging in front of some queryman **whose** stone quarry had just been closed down **on them...***, in: 24) *Vlázky **si** česal tak... - He combed **his** hair carefully...* Or in: 28) *Před válkou pěstoval norimberské bagdety, ty holoubky s útočnými černými a bílými šipkami na křídlech, **kterým** sám obden čistil holubince a měnil vodu a sypal zadinu. - Before the war he used to keep Nurembergs, the kind with the aggressive black and white arrowheads on their wings, and he himself used to clean out **their** loft, and change their water and Scatter their feet corn every other day.*

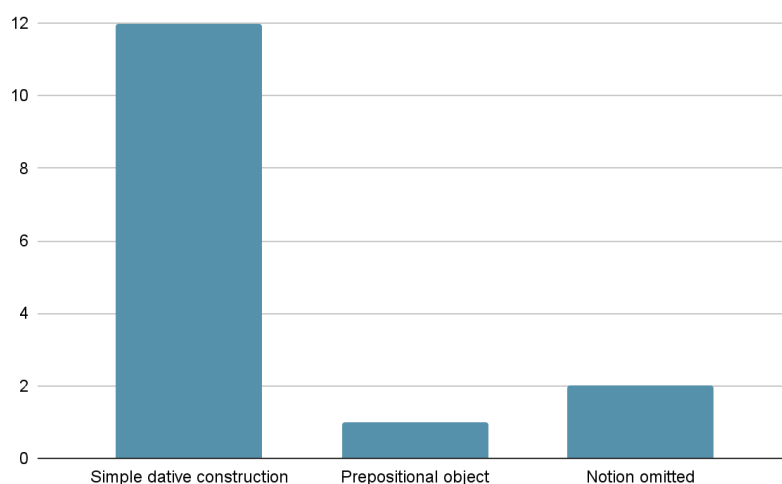
Secondly, the free dative of beneficiary corresponds with English prepositional phrases, such as in: 19) *...které **mi** maminka cídí sidolem... - ...that Mum cleans **for me** with Sidol... , and as in: 38) *„Zvěrstva,“ řekl pan přednosta a usmíval se a nastavoval rty **holoubkům**, „zvíře se na to nezmotá. - “Bestiality,” said Mr. Lánský, smiling and offering his lips **to the pigeons**, “except that a beast wouldn't get mixed up in such goings on.”**

Thirdly, it can also be expressed by means of direct object connecting with a transitive verb, as in: 49) *A pan přednosta, když kráčel podle nějakého kostela, když byl*

v uniformě, tak **tomu kostelu** salutoval... - So whenever Mr. Lánský passed by a church, if he was in uniform he saluted **it** .

Graph 7

Semantic free dative, beneficiary, German means of realisation



In German, only 1 out of the 15 excerpts has been translated by alternative means with 2 being omitted in the translation, all 13 remaining have retained the dative case and correspond with the Czech original entirely, such as in: 9) *Až v roce devatenáct set třicet pět se pradědeček chlubil před kameníky, **kterým** zrovna zavřeli lom, a ti jej tak zbili, že umřel.* - *Bis er im Jahre 1935 vor den Steinbauern protzte, **denen** man gerade den Steinbruch geschlossen hatte, und die schlugen ihm zusammen, dass er starb.* , in: 45) *...pak **jí** chtěl pomoci do třmenů...* - *dann wollte er **der Frau Gräfin** noch in den Sattel helfen...* and as in: 57) *„Solche Schweine ist besser sofort schießen,“ řekl druhý. „Dreissig Minuten Verspätung,“ zasyčel první a víc **mi** narazil ústí parabely mezi žebra.* - *“Dreißig Minuten Verspätung” zischte der erste und stieß **mir** die Maschinenpistole tiefer zwischen die Rippe.*

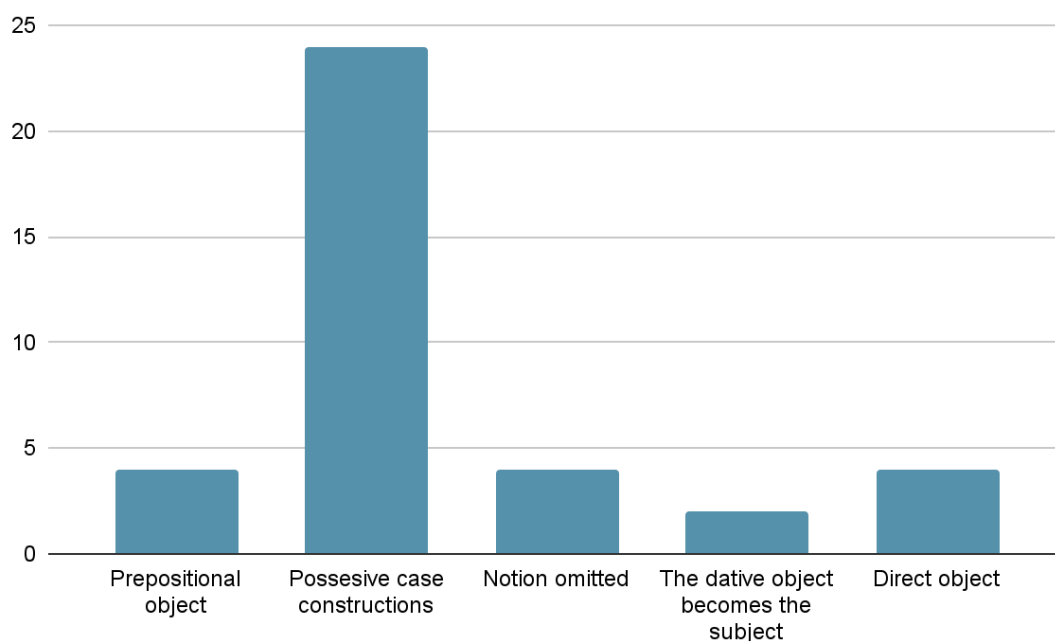
The prepositional alternative is represented by excerpt 36) *...a jako bych házel perly **sviním.*** - *...als würde ich Perlen **vor die Säue** werfen.*

Semantic free dative: experiencer

In English, the semantic role of an experiencer expressed by the Czech free dative corresponds with several means of realisation.

Graph 8

Semantic free dative, experiencer, English means of realisation



The most productive corresponding form is the use of the possessive case, either in the form of a possessive pronoun, in the form of the prepositional genitive or of the Saxon genitive. Furthermore, the dative as experiencer is also realised as a prepositional object, as a direct object of a transitive verb, it can also take on the role of the subject or it completely omitted from the translation.

The realisation by means of a possessive pronoun is represented by the excerpt 31) *...a na hlavu se **mu** položil list z palmy... - and as he rose from his table a leaf of the palm laid itself on **his** head.*

The realisation by means of Saxon genitive is presented by the excerpt 84) *...jak o noční službě vyhrnul **telegrafistce** sukně... - ...how he had turned up our **telegraphist's** skirt on night duty...*

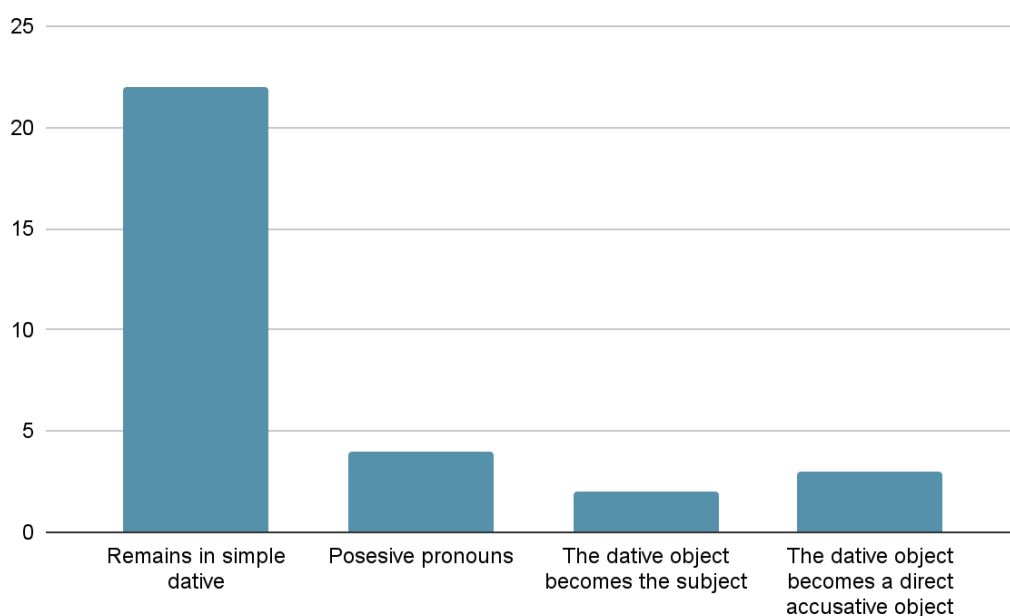
The realisation by means of the prepositional genitive is presented by the excerpt 72) ...*posadil jsem se **jednomu** na břicho...* - ...*I sat down **on the belly of one of them**...*

The realisation by means of a prepositional phrase is represented by excerpt 5) *A i to bylo **otci** málo...* - *And even that wasn't enough **for Dad**...*, by excerpt 13) ...*celý svět se **mi** úžil.* - ...*and I, who had always been accustomed to solitude, felt the whole world close in **on me**...*, and by excerpt 73) ...*co se **mi** před chvílí mohlo stát...* - ...*what might very well have happened **to me**...*

The retaliation by means of a direct object of a transitive verb is represented by excerpt 52) ...*ale oni **mně** každý z jedné strany nasadili ústí té automatické zbraně na lalok plic...* - ...*and prodded **me** with the muscles of their automatic pistols just at the base of my lungs...* and by the excerpt 79) *A hned **mi** potřásali rukou...* - *In an instant they were shaking **me** by the hand...*

Graph 9

Semantic free dative, experiencer, German means of realisation



The realisation where the Czech dative object becomes the subject is represented by the excerpt 44) *Zdálo se **mi**...* - *I dreamt...* and by the excerpt 77) *Ale nedařilo se **jim** to...* - *But **they** couldn't manage it...*

Compared to the English translation, the German one retains the vast majority of the dative objects in their original form, as in: 79) *A hned **mi** potřásali rukou... - Und gleich schüttelten sie **mir** die Hand... , in 82) ...usedali **panu přednostovi** na ramena... - ...setzten sich **dem Herrn Vorsteher** auf die Schultern... or as in 84) ...jak o noční službě vyhrnul **telegrafistce** sukně... - dass er **der Telegraphistin** während des Nachtdienstes den Rock hochgezogen... .*

Similarly to English, possessive pronouns are also utilised as means of realisation, as in: 65) *A oči hejtmana se **mi** dívaly na zápěstí... - Der Blick des Rittmeisters war auf **mein** Handgelenk gerichtet... .*

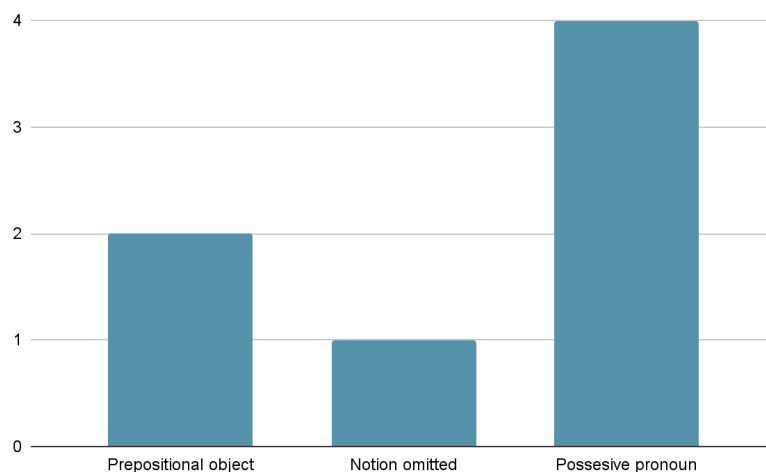
Furthermore, it can also change into the subject of the sentence, as in: 44) *Zdálo se **mi**... - **Ich** träumte...*

And correspondence with the German accusative object is represented by the except 2) *...a pozobaly hlavy **několika ženským**. - ...ein paar Handvoll Schrauben und Mutter mit, die auf dem Marktplatz fielen und **ein paar Frauen an die Köpfe** pikten. .*

Pragmatic free dative of interest

Graph 10

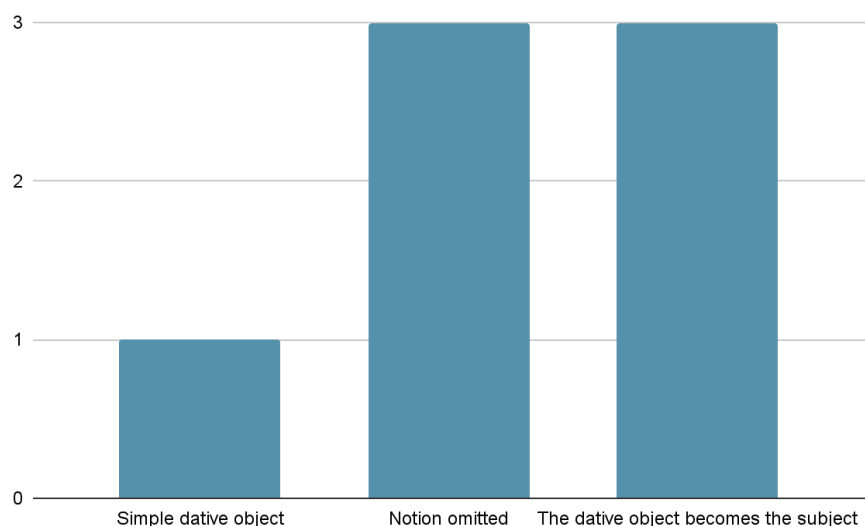
Pragmatic free dative of interest, English means of realisation



The pragmatically motivated free dative constructions in Czech correspond with two means of realisation in English. Either they are realised by means of a possessive pronoun, as in: 59) *...že v jeho úseku se **mu** zpozdil tenhle ostře sledovaný transport.* - *...because it was in his section that **his** close surveillance transport had been delayed.* , or in a form of a prepositional object, as in: 34) *„Sám to uznáš, ale **tomu praseti vepřovému** nic není svatý!“* - *“You realise that for yourself but **to that swinish pig** nothing is sacred.”*

Graph 11

Pragmatic free dative of interest, German means of realisation

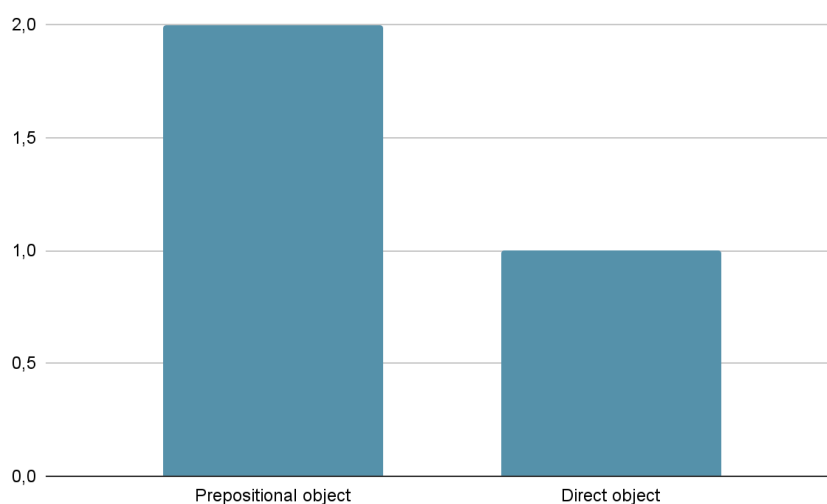


The German translation either provides excerpts in which the dative object becomes the subject, as in: 100) *A já jsem sloužil, stavěl jsem návštěidla do polohy volno a zase na stůj, cítil jsem, jak výpravčí sleduje všechny vlaky, které **mi** projíždějí stanicí... - ...ich merkte, wie der Fahrdienstleiter alle Züge beobachtete, die **ich** durch die Station schleuste... , or one which retains the dative structure: 34) „**Sám to uznáš, ale **tomu praseti vepřovému** nic není svatý!**“ - “Du siehst es ein, aber **diesem schweinishen Schwein** ist nichts heilig!”*

Pragmatic free dative of possession

Graph 12

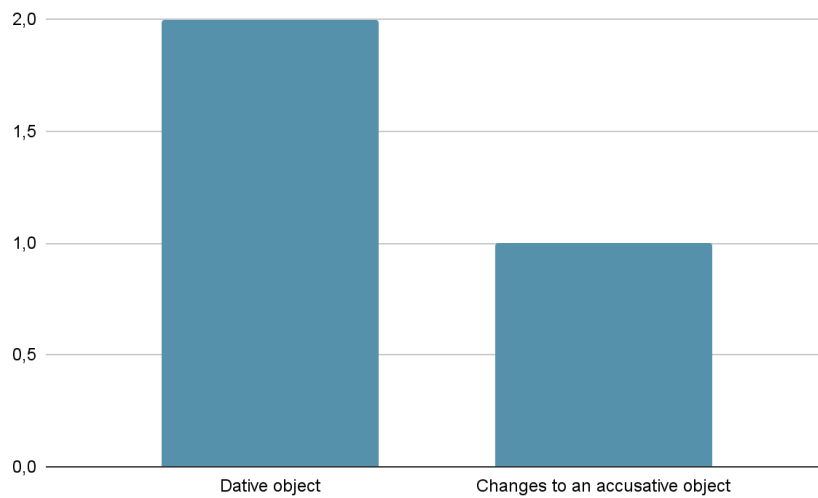
Pragmatic free dative of possession, English means of realisation



The Czech free dative construction implying the notion of possession corresponds either with the English prepositional object, as in: 1) *Předevčím nepřátelský stíhač přestřelil nad naším městečkem německou stíhačku tak, že jí ustřelil křídlo.* - *Just the day before yesterday an enemy fighter shot up a German pursuit plane over our town and blew one wing clean off it.* , it is realised as a prepositional genitive phrase, as in: 69) *...a musela dolévat a utírat mašinám ložiska.* - *...and she had to fill up and wipe the bearings of the machines.* , or it comes in form of a direct object: 97) *To bylo tím, jak rada Zednicek nosil tu mapu v kapse a prodřel jí v přeložení rohy.* - *This was because counsellor Zednicek carried this map in his pocket so persistently that he had worn it out at the folded corners.*

Graph 13

Pragmatic free dative of possession, German means of realisation



The German translation either retains the dative case, as in: 1) *Vorgestern zerschoß über unserem Städtchen ein feindliches Jagdflugzeug einen deutschen Jäger, es schoß **ihm** einen Flügel weg.* , or, similarly to English, it also becomes a direct object: 97) *Als die Karte auseinander faltete, zeigte sich Löcher in ihr, und das war, weil der Rat Zednicek die Karte in der Tasche trug und **sie an ihren Ecken** und Rädern durchwetzte.*

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This undergraduate thesis aimed to provide a comparative overview of the means of realisation of formerly Czech dative case phrases which were translated into English and German. Czech, being a language with high degree of inflection, possesses many phenomena which are unique to it grammatically and to in a sense also semantically. The dative case in Czech is also sometimes described as the semantic case, thanks to its defined theta role of a possessor or a recipient. Thus, translating it into English presents various challenges and alternative means are required due the lack of inflection within the English language. German on the other hand provides a middle ground between the highly inflected Czech and almost non-inflected English.

The results of the research conducted for the purposes of this thesis yielded results which clearly illustrate how each of the three languages utilises various means of realisation to convey the same semantic notion or if the given languages were even capable of expressing such notions. In most of the analysed excerpts, the Czech dative phrases represented semantic phenomena which were mostly transferable into English by alternative means of realisation. Nevertheless, it remains questionable whether some of concepts conveyed by the Czech dative phrases, especially by the free dative constructions, would have arised had the source material been originally written in English.

German, as part of the same language family as English, provided an interesting comparison between two language families and that within one family as well. Due to its degree of inflection being higher than that of English yet lacking in comparison to Czech, it was intriguing to observe that some of the highly inflected Czech dative phrases saw direct equivalents found in German, while in English, they were realised by alternative means. It would also be of interest to conduct further research as to how such connections between Czech and German came to be, considering the shared historical context of the two language communities.

It must be noted that considering the number of analysed excerpts being limited, universally valid conclusions regarding the equivalence of the analysed phenomena within the three languages are not to be suggested by this work. Further research would be required to draw conclusions valid for the broader language community.

Despite the topic being highly theoretical and requiring a deeper understanding of all the three languages, its practical use in the classroom is not to be underestimated. Considering that many Czech students opt for the combination of English and German for their compulsory language education at high schools, every connection made between their mother tongue and their second language could lead to better understanding and thus to easing the learning process. Not to mention that some of the dative phrases are to be found exclusively within the colloquial layer of the language, thus, understanding them and being able to integrate them into their speech in the second language would contribute to the communicative skills of the students.

RESUMÉ

The aim of this work is to present specific semantic notions realised by the Czech dative case and above all to provide a comparative overview of the means of realisation of these notions in the English and German languages. The theoretical part is devoted to the Czech dative as a nominal category and a result of the process of inflection, as well to its semantic functions and specific means of realisation. Additionally, the theoretical part also includes a brief outline of the inflectional system in English and German. The practical part is of a demonstrative nature. For illustrative purposes, 100 sentences containing dative phrases were extracted from Bohumil Hrabal's work *Ostře sledované vlaky* to which their corresponding equivalents were assigned from the English and German translations of this work. These were further analysed in relation to the Czech original. The research results showed numerous differences but also similarities between the three diverse languages.

RESUMÉ IN CZECH

Cílem této práce je představit konkrétní sémantické koncepty realizované českým dativem a především poskytnout komparativní přehled prostředků realizace těchto konceptů v jazyce anglickém a německém. Teoretická část se věnuje českému dativu samontému jako mluvnické kategorii a jako výsledku procesu flexe. Současně jsou také představeny jeho sémantické funkce a konkrétní prostředky realizace. V neposlední řadě zahrnuje teoretická část také stručný nástin flektivního systému v angličtině a němčině. Praktická část je demonstrativního charakteru. Pro názornou ilustraci bylo z díla Bohumila Hrabala *Ostře sledované vlaky* vybráno 100 vět obsahující dativní fráze, ke kterým byly z anglického a německého překladu tohoto díla přiřazeny jejich odpovídající ekvivalenty, a ty byly dále analyzovány ve vztahu k českému originálu. Výsledky výzkumu ukázaly četné rozdíly ale i spojitosti mezi těmito třemi rozdílnými jazyky.

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APPENDIX

1. Předevčím nepřátelský stíhač přestřílel nad naším městečkem německou stíhačku tak, že **jí** ustřelil křídlo. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 5)
 - a. Just the day before yesterday an enemy fighter shot up a German pursuit plane over our town and blew one wing clean **off it**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 3)
 - b. Vorgestern zerschoß über unserem Städtchen ein feindliches Jagdflugzeug einen deutschen Jäger, es schoß **ihm** einen Flügel weg. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 7)
2. A potom trup hořel a padal někam do polí, ale to křídlo, jak se vyvrátilo z trupu, vytrhlo několik hrstí šroubů a matic, které napadaly na náměstí a pozobaly hlavy **několika ženským**. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 5)
 - a. But this wing, as it tore loose from the fuselage, ripped out a few handfuls of screws and nuts to spatter down over the square and **peck at the heads of several women** there. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 3)
 - b. Und dann brannte der Rumpf und viel irgendwo in die Felder und dieser Flügel riss, wie er vom Rumpf abbrach, ein paar Handvoll Schrauben und Mutter mit, die auf dem Marktplatz fielen und **ein paar Frauen an die Köpfe** pikten. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 7)
3. A za pět minut už si občané odnášeli pláty a plechy z toho křídla, aby se hned druhý den objevily jako stříška na králíkárně, slepičárně, jeden občan už odpoledne z toho ukořistěného plechu vystříhával kusy, z kterých večer nadělal krásné kryty na nohy **k motocyklům**. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 5)
 - a. And within five minutes our townspeople had made a clean sweep of all the plates and sheet metal from this wing And the pieces reappeared the very next day as little roofs for rabbit hutches and hen houses, in fact one man spent the same afternoon cutting out patterns from this plundered sheet metal and in the evening he made them into beautiful leg guards **for motorbikes**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 4)
 - b. Und 5 Minuten schon später trugen die Bürger Platten und Bleche von dem Flügel heim, die gleich am anderen Tag schon als Dächer an

den Kaninchen stellen und HühnerställenWieder auftauchten, einer Schnitt noch am selben Nachmittag aus dem erbeuteten Blech Rechtecke, aus denen er am Abend schöne Beinschützer **fürs Motorrad** machte. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 8)

4. A sněhem ušlapanou cestičkou, která už vedla **k těm černým troskám**, kráčel můj otec, nesl nějaký stříbrný hudební nástroj a usmíval se a třásl těmi stříbrnými střívkami, nějakými trubičkami. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 6)
 - a. By this time there was a regular path trodden through the snow all the way **to the black wreckage** and along this path my father came marching carrying sort of a silver instrument and grinning and brandishing the silvery intestines as he marched. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 4)
 - b. Und schon war ein Weg durch das Schneefeld getrampelt der **zu dem schwarzen Trümmerhaufen** führte, und hier kam **mir** mein Vater entgegen, er trug so ein silbernes Musikinstrument und lächelte und rasselte mit diesen silbernen, mit irgendso Röhrchen. (Hrabaů, 2016, p. 8)
5. A i to bylo **otci** málo, vyjížděl na bicyklu do kraje a dál, kramličkou přehraboval skládky a navečer se vracel s kořistí, protože všechno se mohlo na něco jednou hodit, a také hodilo, poněvadž když někdo potřeboval něco, co se už nevyrábělo, nějakou součástku **k autu** nebo **šrotníku** nebo **mlátičce**, a když to nesehnal, přijel **k nám**, a otec se zamyslí, šel popaměti někam na půdu nebo do kůlny nebo před hromady na dvoře, a potom někam hrábl a za chvíli vytáhl nějaký krám, který se opravdu hodil. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 6)
 - a. And even that wasn't enough **for Dad**, used to go riding off on his bicycle all around our district and even farther afield ranking through the rubbish rips with a hook and in the evening he would come back with his haul because he said there wasn't anything that might not come in for something some day and he was right too for when anybody needed anything that wasn't being manufactured anymore some spare part **for a car** or for **shredding mill** or a **threshing machine** and couldn't get hold of what he wanted he

came along **to our place** and Father considered for a moment and then set off from memory for some particular spot in the loft or the shed and browsed round the pile of stuff in our yard and then he rummaged in there somewhere and in a in a few moments he hauled out some piece of scrap that would really do the job.

(Hrabal, 2017, pp. 5, 6)

- b. Und auch das war **Vater** noch immer zu wenig, er fuhr auf dem Fahrrad durch die Gegend, grub mit dem klanghaken shooterbladenplätze um und kam abends beide beladen heim, weil ja alles irgendwo irgendwann einmal passen konnte, was auch auf der Fall war, denn wenn jemand etwas brauchte, was nicht mehr hergestellt wurde, irgendein Ersatzteil **fürs Auto für die Schrotmühle oder die Dreschmaschine**, und er es nicht auftreiben konnte, kann er **zu uns**, und Vater überlegte kurz, ging mit traumwandlerischer Sicherheit zu einem der Haufen auf dem Dachboden oder in einem Schuppen oder im Hof, kramte darin herum und zog wenig später ein Stück heraus, das tatsächlich passte. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 9)

6. A přece **mu** sousedé nedovedli odpustit. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 6)
- a. And yet the neighbours could never forgive **him**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 6)
- b. Und trotzdem verziehen **ihm** die Nachbarn nie. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 9)
7. Od té doby bral rentu, zlatku denně, za kterou si denně kupoval láhev rumu a dva paklíky tabáku, a místo aby seděl doma a kouřil a popíjel, pajdal ulicemi, polními cestami, nejraději ale tam, kde se lidé dřeli, a tam se **těm dělníkům** poškleboval a pil ten rum a kouřil ten tabák, a tak každý rok někde pradědečka Lukáše tak zbili, že dědeček jej vozil na trakaři domů. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 7)
- a. From that time on he was granted this disability pension a gold piece everyday and every day he spent it on the bottle of rum and two packets of tobacco but instead of sitting quietly at home to do his drinking and smoking, he went off limping about the streets and the field paths taking a special delight in turning up wherever there were people slaving away at some hard labour. And there he would

- grin and **gloat over these workers** and drink this rum of his and smoke his tobacco and what with one thing and another never a year pass with our great grandfather Luke getting beaten up somewhere and grandfather having to wheel him home in the wheelbarrow. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 6)
- b. Von da an bekam er die Rente Komma einen Gulden täglich, für den er täglich eine Flasche Rum und zwei Päckchen Tabak kaufte, und anstatt daheim zu sitzen und zu rauchen und zu trinken, humpelte er durch die Gassen, über die Feldwege, am liebsten dorthin, wo die Leute schufteten, und **dort verspottete er die Arbeit** und trank den Rum und rauchte den Tabak, und darum wurde Großväterchen Lukas jedes Jahr einmal dermaßen verprügelt, das Großvater ihn mit dem Schubkarren heimfahren musste. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 10)
8. Až pád Rakouska vzal **pradědečkovi** rentu, tu, kterou bral sedmdesát let. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 7)
- a. Until the fall of Austria put a stop **to this disability pension** he'd been drawing for 70 years. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 6)
- b. Der Untergang des alten Österreichs **brachte unseren Urgroßvater um die Rente**, die er 70 Jahre lang bekommen hatte. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 10)
9. Až v roce devatenáct set třicet pět se pradědeček chlubil před kameníky, **kterým** zrovna zavřeli lom, a ti jej tak zbili, že umřel. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 7)
- a. Until in the year 1935 great-grandfather did his bragging in front of some queryman **whose** stone quarry had just been closed down on them and they beat him up so badly that he died. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 7)
- b. Bis er im Jahre 1935 vor den Steinbauern protzte, **denen** man gerade den Steinbruch geschlossen hatte, und die schlugen ihm zusammen, dass er starb. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 10)
10. Ale když Němci překročili v březnu naše hranice, aby obsadili celou zemi, a pronikali směrem na Prahu, jediný náš děda **jim** šel naproti, jediný náš děda

šel Němcům vzdorovat jako hypnotizér, zadržet pronikající tanky silou myšlenky. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 7)

- a. But when the Germans crossed off from tear in March to occupy the whole country and where advancing in the direction of Prague our grandfather was the only one who went out **to meet them**, nobody else but our grandfather and he set out to defy those Germans by means of his hypnotic powers to hold Back the advancing tanks by the force of suggestion. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 7)
- b. Aber als die Deutschen damals im März unsere Grenzen überschritten, um das ganze Land zu besetzen, und als nie schon in Richtung Prag vorrückten, da **trat Ihnen** als einziger unser Großvater **entgegen**, er als einziger leistete **den deutschen** Widerstand als Hypnotiseur, um die vordringenden Panzer durch die Kraft des Gedankens aufzuhalten. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 11)

11. A na tom tanku až po pás stál v kabině říšský voják, na hlavě měl černý baret s umrlčí lebkou a zkříženými hnáty, a můj děda pořád šel rovnou **k tomu tanku** a ruce měl napřažené a očima stříkal Němcům myšlenku, obraťte se a jedťte nazpátek... (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 7)

- a. In this tank waste deep in the cabin stood an officer of the Reich with a black Barrett with his death's head badge and the Crossed bones on his head and my grandfather kept on going steadily forward straight **towards the tank** with his hands stretched out and his eyes spraying towards the German the thought: Turn around and go back! (Hrabal, 2017, p. 7)
- b. Und in diesem Panzer stammt in der Turmluke ein Reichssoldat, auf dem Kopf das schwarze Baret mit dem Totenschädel und den gekreuzten Haxen, und mein Großvater ging **geradewegs auf den Panzer zu** und hatte die Arme ausgebreitet und gab mit den Augen dem deutschen den Gedanken ein Komma kehrt um und fahrt zurück und wirklich der erste Panzer blieb stehen die ganze Armee machte halt, Großvater berührte mit den Fingern diesen Panzer und sendete weiter denselben Gedanken, kehrt um und fahrt zurück, kehrt um und fahrt zurück. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 11)

12. A potom poručík dal praporkem znamení a tank se rozejel, ale děda neuhnul a tank jej přejel, uskrípl **mu** hlavu, a už **říšské armádě** nic nestálo v cestě. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 8)
- And then the Returns gave a signal with his pennant and the tank changed its mind and moved forward but grandfather never barged and the tank ran him over and crashed **his** head and after that there was nothing standing in the way **of the German army**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 8).
 - Und dann gab der Leutnant mit dem Fähnchen ein Zeichen, der Panzer fuhr an, aber Großvater dich nicht vom Fleck, und der Panzer überfuhr ihn, **klemmte ihm den Kopf ab**, und schon stand **der Reichsarmee nichts mehr im Wege**. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 11)
13. Ten čas jsme ještě bydleli za městem, až potom jsme se přestěhovali do města, a já, že jsem byl zvyklý na samotu, jak jsme do města přijížděli, celý svět se **mi** úžil. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 8)
- At that time we were still living outside the town, it was only afterwards that we moved into it and I, who had always been accustomed to solitude, felt the whole world close in **on me** as soon as we entered the town. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 8)
 - Damals wohnten wir noch außerhalb der Stadt, und ich, weil ich an Einsamkeit gewöhnt war, fühlte, als wir in die Stadt zogen, wie **die Welt** enger wurde. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 12)
14. Když mě někdo oslovil, červenal jsem se, protože jsem měl dojem, že **všem , lidem** něco na mně vadí. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 8)
- If anyone spoke to me I blushed, because I felt uncomfortably aware that there was something about me that **disturbed and upset everybody**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 8)
 - Sprach mich jemand an, wurde ich rot, weil ich das Gefühl hatte, dass **die Menschen etwas an mir stört**. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 12)
15. Ale copak si může člověk myslet, když **mu** je dvaadvacet let? (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 8)
- What should a young fellow like me have praying on his mind, at only 22 years of age? (Hrabal, 2017, p. 8)

- b. Doch was denkt sich ein junger Mann nicht alles, wenn **er** 22 Jahre alt ist? (Hrabal, 2016, p. 12)
16. Když jsem pěšinkou přijel až **k trupu** letadla, sníh se třpytil na pláních a v každém krystalku sněhu jako by tikala malininká vteřinová ručička, tak ten sníh na prudkém slunci praskal ve všech barvách, a já slyšel, jak nejen v každém krystalku tikají ručičky, ale ještě i někde jinde. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 8)
- a. When I rode along the foot bath **to the fuselage of the aircraft** the snow was glittering on the level fields, and in every crystal of snow there seemed to be an infinitely tiny second-hand ticking, the snow crackles so in the brilliance sunlight shimmering in many colours. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 8)
- b. Als ich über den Schneeweg **zum Flugzeugrumpf** gekommen war, das Gelände ringsum glitzerte, und als ob in jedem Schneekristall ein winziger Sekundenzeiger tickte, so knisterte der Schnee unter der Sonne in allen Farben, und ich hörte, wie nicht nur in jedem Kristall ein Sekundenzeiger tickte, sondern auch noch woanders. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 13)
17. Zítra už budu stát u dvojkolejné trati v mé staničce, kde všechny vlaky jedoucí od západu **k východu** budou podle jízdního řádu označeny lichými čísly, vlaky potom jedoucí od východu **k západu** čísly sudými. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 9)
- a. Again I shall stand by the double track in my little station, where all the trains running from west **to east** are signalised by odd numbers, according to the schedule, and all the trains from east **to west** by even numbers. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 10)
- b. Morgen werde ich in meinem Stätionchen an der zweigleisigen Strecke stehen, alle von West **nach Ost** fahrenden Züge werden gemäß Fahrplan ungerade, alle von Ost **nach West** fahrenden gerade Zahlen tragen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 13)
18. Budu zase po třech měsících řídit dopravu, budu zase na nádraží, kterým procházejí dvě hlavní koleje, a ta průběžná kolej od západu **k východu** má

číslo jedna a ta druhá průběžná kolej od východu **k západu** má číslo dvě. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 9)

- a. After a break of three months I shall be controlling traffic again, responsible for a station with two main lines passing through it, the freeline from west **to east** bearing the number one, and the other through line from east **to west** the number two. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 10)
- b. Ich werde nach drei Monaten wieder Aufsicht führen, werde auf dem Bahnhof sein, durch welchen zwei Hauptgleiser laufen, und as eine Gleis von West **nach Ost** wird die Nummer eins und die andere Gleis von Ost **nach West** die Nummer zwei haben. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 14)

19. A zítra brzy ráno si obléknu uniformu, černé kalhoty a modrou blůzu, na služebním plášti mosazné knoflíky, které **mi** maminka cídí sidolem, a potom si dopnu ten krásný límec, který zrovna tak jako na kabátci, tak na plášti má jedno a totéž znamení, ze kterého každý nádražák hned pozná, jakou mám ve službě hodnost. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 9)

- a. So early tomorrow morning I shall put on my uniform, black trousers and blue tunic and my service greatcoat with the brass buttons that Mum cleans **for me** with Sidol. I shall bottom up that beautiful collar bearing on both the jacket and greatcoat the same insignia, from which every railwayman can see at a glance my status in the service. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 10)
- b. Sehr früh am Morgen werde ich die Uniform anziehen, schwarze Hose und blaues Jackett, Dienstmantel mit Messingknöpfen, der **mir** Mammi mit Sidol putzt. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 14)

20. Na límci středoškolský knoflík **každému** řekne, že mám maturitu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 9)

- a. The central School bottom on my collar tells **everyone** that I've passed my maturity, and the splendid star next to it, embroidered in gold thread, signifies that I'm a traffic apprentice. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 11)

- b. Der Oberschülerknopf sagt **jedem**, dass ich Abiturient bin. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 14)
21. A dál na límci se třpytí ten nejhezčí odznak, okřídlené kolečko zdobené fialovým a modrým flitrem, okřídlené kolečko, **podobné zlatému mořskému koníčkovi**. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 9)
- a. And then comes the fine symbol of all, here on my collar, the winged wheel decorated with violet and blue spangles, a winged wheel **like** a little golden sea horse. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 11)
- b. Und weiter glitzert auf dem Kragen das allerschönste Abzeichen, das Flügelrad, violett und blau schattiert, ähnlich **einem goldenen Seepferdchen**. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 14)
22. Blok uzavírající závěry jízdnic cest se pořád **podobal obrovskému aristonu nebo forbesové skříní**, telegrafní stůl stál pod oknem, z kterého byla vidět pět kilometrů dlouhá polní cesta vroubená starými jabloněmi, cesta, na jejímž konci se třpytil zámek knížete Kinského, zámek, který dneska ráno, když vyšlo slunce, stál až do prvního patra v mlze, takže vypadal, jako by visel na zlatém řetězu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 10)
- a. The block system that controlled the closures of the lines always **looked like a mammoth barrel organ, or a forbes fruit machine**. The Telegraph table stood beneath a window from which you could see five kilometres of a long Field Road bordered with old apple trees and at the end of the road glittered Prince Kinsky's Castle, which I'd seen this morning at sunrise standing one story deep in mist so that it appeared to be hanging from a golden chain. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 12)
- b. Das mechanische Stellwerk mit den Fahrstraßenhebeln **glich noch immer einem riesigen Spielkasten oder Forbes-Musikautomaten**. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 15)
23. A **tomu skladišti** na obilí se říkalo po anglicku: liverpúl... (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 11)
- a. And **this grain warehouse** was known by the English name of Liverpool. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 12)

- b. **Dieses Lager** nannte man englisch: das Liverpool. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 16)
24. Vlázky **si** česal tak, že je od levé strany přes pleš hnal na stranu pravou, a od pravé strany je od ucha hnal přes pleš na protistranu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 12)
- a. He combed **his** hair carefully so as to smooth it from the left side over his bald patch on the right side, and again from his right ear over the bald patch to the left side. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 12)
- b. **Das Haar kämmte er so**, dass es von der linken Seite über die Glatze auf die rechte Seite lief. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 16)
25. Avšak když někdy jen tak kráčel po perónu, jak vítr vál, odchlipoval a zvedal **mu** ten gotický oblouk jeho vlásků. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 12)
- a. But sometimes when he walked out onto the open platform without due care, and there was a wind blowing, it blew the strands apart, and stood both wings of **his** hair on end like a gothic arch. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 13)
- b. Aber wenn er manchmal nur so über den Bahnsteig ging, und es war Wind, dann stellten sich **ihm** die dünnen Haare zu einem gotischen Bogen auf. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 16)
26. Na rokokové skříňce stály hodiny z mramoru a místo kyvadla byly tři pozlacené koule, které se točily hned sem, hned tam a každý, kdo tyhle hodiny slyšel znít, každý se obrátil **k těmhle hodinám** a řekl: Ty hodiny ale krásně bijou! (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 12)
- a. On a rococo cabinet stood marble clock, and instead of a pendulum it had free little gilded bowls, revolving first this way and then that, and everybody who ever heard that clock strike, every single one, always turned to look **at** it and said: What's a beautiful chime that clock has! (Hrabal, 2017, p. 14)
- b. Auf dem Rokokoschränkchen stand eine Marmouhr, und statt eines Pendels hatte sie drei goldene Kugeln, die sich hin- und herdrehten, und jeder, der sie schlagen hörte, jeder drehte sich **zu der Uhr** um und sagte: Die Uhr schläft aber schön! (Hrabal, 2016, p. 17)

27. Tak měl v sobě tuplované modrou krev, protože i **železničářům** se říkalo modrá šlechta. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 12)
- So he had a double claim to blue blood, because people call **us railwaymen** the blue aristocracy. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 14)
 - So hatte er doppelt blaues Blut, denn **die Eisenbahner hießen** auch blauer Adel. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 17)
28. Před válkou pěstoval norimberské bagdety, ty holoubky s útočnými černými a bílými šipkami na křídlech, **kterým** sám obden čistil holubince a měnil vodu a sypal zadinu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 13)
- Before the war he used to keep Nurembergs, the kind with the aggressive black and white arrowheads on their wings, and he himself used to clean out **their** loft, and change their water and Scatter their feet corn every other day. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 14)
 - Vor dem Krieg hatte er Nürnberger Bagdetten gezüchtet, diese Täubchen mit den angriffslustigen schwarzen und weißen Pfeilen auf den Flügeln, **denen** er jeden zweiten Tag dem Schlag ausgemistet hatte und frisches gegeben und Afterkorn gestreut. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 18)
29. Ale když Němci tak surově přepadli a potom porazili Poláky, pan přednosta nechal výlet zavřený, a než odejel do Hradce, nařídil **staničnímu pomocníkovi**, aby všechny ty norimberské bagdety zardousil. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 13)
- But when the Germans made such a savage attack on the Poles, and crushed them in such a barbarous way, our Station Master left the flight hatch on the loft closed one day, and went away to Hradec, but before he left he gave **his assistant** orders to wring the necks of all the Nurembergers. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 15)
 - Doch als die Deutschen brutal die Polen überfielen und dann auch noch auf Haupt schlugen, ließ der Herr Vorsteher das Flugloch geschlossen, und bevor er nach Königgrätz fuhr, befahl er **dem Stationshelfer, allen diesen Nürnberger Bagdetten** den Hals abzdrehen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 18)
30. Už dopředu jsem viděl, jak bude zařezávat tohohle husáka, na kterého si sedne jako na koně, zmáčkne **mu** oranžový zobák k hrdlu, jako by zavírala

kapesní nůž, nejdřív **mu** pečlivě vyškube peříčko na temeni a potom bude vytékat jeho krev do kastrolku, pták bude slábnout, až zplihne docela, paní přednostová se prolomí, bude sedět jen na svých patách. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 13)

a. Right now I could see her in advance, finishing off his Ganda she was fattening. she had straddle him like a horse, clapped **his** orange build tight against **his** throat, just like shutting a bank knife, and then first she'd carefully pluck out the top feathers, and then his blood would run out into a casserole, and the bird would grow feebler and feebler until he turns quite limp and collapsed under her, and Mrs Lánská would be left sitting only on her own heels. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 17)

b. Im voraus schon sah ich, wie sie diesen Gänserich da abkrageln wird, wie sie sich auf ihn setzen wird und **ihm** den orangefarbenen Schnabel an die Gurgel presst, wie sich das Taschenmesser zuklappt und **ihm** sorgfältig zuerst die Nackenfederchen ausrupft, dann fle!t er sein Blut in einem Napf, der Vogel wird immer schwächer, bis er schließlich ganz erschlaft, die Frau Vorsteher knickt in den Knien ein und sitzt nur noch auf ihren Fersen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 19)

31. „Posad' se,“ řekl pan přednosta a vstal od stolu a na hlavu se **mu** položil list z palmy. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 14)

a. “Sit down.” He invited me, and as he rose from his table a leaf of the palm laid itself on **his** head. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 16)

b. “Setz dich.” sagte der Herr Vorsteher und stand auf hinter dem Schreibtisch, und ein Palmenblatt legte sich **ihm** aufs Haupt. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 19)

32. Pak stál chvíli přede mnou, jeho vyplakané oči putovaly po mé uniformě, pak **mi** dopnul knoflík u kabátu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 14)

a. He stood before me for a moment, his watery eyes wandering over my uniform, and then he did up a button on **my tunic for me**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 16)

- b. So stand er einige Augenblicke lang vor mir, seine weinerliche Augen wanderten über meine Uniform, dann schloss er **den obersten Rockknopf**.
33. Miloši, jseš teprv záškolák, ale já **ti** věřím. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 14)
- a. Miloš, you're only just out of school, but I trust **you**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 16)
- b. Miloš, du bist zwar erst ein Einschüler, aber ich vertraue **dir**. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 20)
34. „Sám to uznáš, ale **tomu praseti vepřovému** nic není svatý!“ křičel. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 15)
- a. You realise that for yourself but **to that swinish pig** nothing is sacred. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 18)
- b. Du siehst es ein, aber **diesem schweinischen Schwein** ist nichts heilig! (Hrabal, 2016, p. 21)
35. „Kanape přetrhli!“ křičel pan přednosta, „**přednostovi** přetrhli kanape vejpůl. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 15)
- a. Ripped the **station-master's couch** in half!
- b. “Das Kanapee zerfetzt?” schrie der Herr Vorsteher, “**einem Vorsteher** das Kanapee zerfetzen!” (Hrabal, 2016, p. 22)
36. Takovej příklad tady máte,“ řekl a otevřel skříň a vyjmul novou blůzu, na které už byla vyšitá zahrádka s diamantovou hvězdou, „takovej příklad máte ve mně, a jako bych házel perly **sviním**.” (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 16)
- a. That's the kind of example you have in me, and here I am casting my **pearls before swine**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 19)
- b. So ein Beispiel habz ihr in mir, und doch ist es, als würde ich Perlen **vor die Säue** werfen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 23)
37. Pak vzal pikslu se zadinou, otevřel okno a polští rysové vletěli do kanceláře, rvali se ve vzduchu, kdo **mu** sedne na rameno, a tak všichni posedali po panu přednostovi jak na nějaký pomník nebo kašnu, ukláněli se a lísal se **k němu**, docela ani nestáli o zadinu, spíš **jim** šlo o tu lásku, zobali **mu** tváře, ale tak něžně, jako by to byly jeho malinké děti. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 16)

- a. Then he picked up the box of feed corn, and opened the window, and the Polish silver points flew into the office fighting in midair for the privilege of sitting on **his** shoulders . (Hrabal, 2017, p. 19)
- b. Sodann nahm er die Büchse mit dem Afterkorn, öffnete das Fenster, und die polnischen Luchse kamen in die Kanzlei geflogen, sie rauften in der Luft um die Schulterplätze, schließlich saßen alle **auf dem Herrn Vorsteher wie auf einem Denkmal oder Brunnen.** (Hrabal, 2016, p. 23)
38. „Zvěrstva,“ řekl pan přednosta a usmíval se a nastavoval rty **holoubkům,** „zvíře se na to nezmotá. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 17)
- a. “Bestiality,” said Mr. Lánský, smiling and offering his lips **to the pigeons,** “except that a beast wouldn't get mixed up in such goings on.” (Hrabal, 2017, p. 20)
- b. “Bestialitäten”, erwiderte der Herr Vorsteher, lächelte und hielt **den Täubchen** seine Lippen hin. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 23)
39. Zkrátka pan výpravčí Hubička o noční povalil Zdeničku a potom **jí** vyhrnul sukně a jedno razítko naší stanice za druhým otiskl **naší telegrafistce** kolem zadnice. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 17)
- a. Not to make a long story of it, they were on night duty together, and dispatcher Hubička bowled Virginia over, and then turned up **her skirt** and printed all our stations stamps, one after another, all over **our telegraphist's** backside. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 20)
- b. Kurz, der Herr Fahrdienstleiter Hubička hat während des Nachtdienstes die Zdenička langgelegt, **ihr** den Rock hochgezogen, und dann hat er **unserer Telegraphistin** einen Dienststempel nach dem anderen rund um den Popo gesetzt. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 23)
40. I datumovku **jí** tam dal! (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 17)
- a. Even the date stamp he stuck **on her** there! (Hrabal, 2017, p. 20)
- b. Sogar auch den Datumsstempel hat er **ihr** draufgemacht. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 24)
41. Hrůza!“ volal pan přednosta a holoubci **mu** padali s rozpřažených ramen a tleskali křídly, aby udrželi rovnováhu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 17)

- a. "Dreadful!" cried the station-master, and the pigeons fell lurching **from his outstretched arms**, and beat wildly with their wings to keep their balance. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 20)
- b. "Entsetzlich!", rief der Herr Vorsteher, warf die Arme hoch, und die Tauben schlugen mit den Flügeln, um das Gleichgewicht zu halten.
42. A pan přednosta vyšel na perón s těmi polskými rysy, ukláněl se **cválající paní hraběnce**, která přejela trať a hnala hřebce před stanicí, a tak lehce se svezla s koně, jen její jezdecké kalhoty zadrhly o kožené sedlo, a potom **jí** pan přednosta políbil ruku, a ověšený polskými rysy kráčet s ní a paní hraběnka, jako by se to samo sebou rozumělo, nijak se nepodivila nad těmi holoubky, ale sama **jim** nastavovala rukavičku a rozmlouvala s panem přednostou. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 17)
- a. Mr. Lánský went out onto the platform with his Polish silver points, and bowed **to the galloping Countess Kinská**, who was crossing the track and pulling up her mount at the entrance to the station. she slid down very lightly from her horse, except that her riding breeches clung to the little saddle, and then the Station Master kissed her hand and strolled up and down with her, rathered in Polish silver points, and the counters, though this was perfectly understandable and taken for granted, showed no surprise or wonder at all of these pigeons, but held out her gloved hands to them, and went on conversing with the Station Master. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 20)
- b. Und der Herr Vorsteher ging mit seinen Polnischen Luchsen auf den Bahnsteig hinaus, verneigte sich **in Richtung der galoppierenden Frau Gräfin**, die ritt über die Gleise und trieb den Hengst zum Stationsgebäude, und so leicht glitt sie aus dem Sattel, nur ihre lederbesetzte Reithose knarzte leise und dann küsste **ihr** der Herr Vorsteher die Hand und entfernte sich mit ihr ein paar Schritte, er war noch immer mit den Polnischen Luchsen behängt, und die Frau Gräfin war, als sei das selbstverständlich, überhaupt nicht verwundert, sie streckte, während sie sich mit unserem Herrn

Vorsteher unterhielt, **den Tauben** sogar den Handschuh hin.

(Hrabal, 2016, p. 24)

43. Chtěl bych se proměnit v tohle sedlo,“ a ukázal na osedlaného černého hřebce, a pak **si** odplivl a zasmál se a řekl **mi** důvěrně: „Miloši, měl jsem krásnej sen. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 17)
- “I wish I could be that saddle. “ and he pointed to the saddled black stallion, and then spat and laughed, and said **to me**, confidentially: “Miloš, I had a beautiful dream.”
 - “Ich möchte mich in den Sattel verwandeln“, sagte er und zeigte auf den gesattelten Rapphengst, und dann spuckte er aus und lachte und sagte vertraulich **zu mir**: “Miloš, ich hatte einen herrlichen Traum.“ (Hrabal, 2016, p. 24)
44. Zdálo se **mi**, že jsem se proměnil ve vozejk a paní hraběnka mě držela za vojku a rejdovala se mnou do magacínu,“ a zase se díval tak necudně na paní hraběnkou, na její nohy, jak tak kráčela s panem přednostou **k magacínu** obilí, **k liverpůlu**, a pan přednosta se tak polekal nad jistou zprávou, kterou **mu** asi právě řekla paní hraběnka, že holubi **mu** ustrašeně vzlétli s ramen a odletěli. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 17)
- “I dreamt I was changed into a cart, and the counters held me by the shafts and steered herself and me **into** the warehouse. “ And again he looked so lewdly at the counters, eyeing her legs as she walked along with Mr. Lánský towards the grain store called Liverpool. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 21)
 - “**Ich** träumte, das ich mich in einem Wagen verwandelte, und dass mich die Frau Gräfin an der Deichsel festhielt und ins Magazin renkte“, und wieder schaute er schamlos die Frau Gräfin an, ihre Beine, während sie mit dem Herrn Vorsteher weiterspazierte, **in Richtung Getreidemagazin, in Richtung Liverpool**, und plötzlich erschrak der Herr Vorsteher so, wegen derselben Mitteilung, die **ihm** wohl die Frau Gräfin gerade gemacht hatte, dass die Tauben verängstigt auf und **davon** flogen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 25)
45. A paní hraběnka podala ruku **panu přednostovi** a ten ji uctivě políbil, pak **jí** chtěl pomoci do třmenů, ale paní hraběnka ho zadržela pohybem ruky a

- vyhoupla se na černého hřebce, rozevřela na vteřinku nohy a pan výpravčí Hubička si utřel ústa a prohlásil: „To je pěkněj prdeláč,“ a odplivl si. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 18)
- a. And then the countess held out her hands **to him**, and he kissed it reverently, and wanted to help **her** into her stirrups, but the Countess restrained him with a wave of her hand, and vaulted onto the black stallion, opening her legs wide for an instant. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 21)
 - b. Und die Frau Gräfin reichte **dem Herrn Vorsteher** die Hand, er küßte sie ehrerbietig, dann wollte er **der Frau Gräfin** noch in den Sattel helfen, aber die Frau Gräfin winkte mit ihrem feinem Händchen kurz ab und schwang sich auf den schwarzen Hengst, spreizte für eine Sekunde die Beine, und der Herr Fahrdienstleiter Hubička wischte sich über den Mund und verkündete: „Ein hübsches Popotscherl!“ und spuckte aus. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 25)
46. **Těm**, které měly převahu od pasu dolů, říkal jako paní hraběnce: prdeláč, a **těm**, které od pasu nahoru měly krásné poprsí, říkal: ceckounek. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 18)
- a. **Those** who carried the most striking attributes below the waste he called by the name he had just applied to the Countess: bummies. and **those** who had beautiful and notable bosoms he called: busters. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 21)
 - b. **Die**, die Übergewicht hatten, von der Taille abwärts, nannte er, wie die Frau Gräfin, Popotscherl, und **die**, die von der Taille abwärts einen schönen Busen hatten, nannte er Zitzerl. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 25)
47. Rozsekal mrtvolu mlíkařky a jistě by rozsekal mrtvolu i své sestřenice, kdyby **mu** v tom nebylo zabráněno. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 18)
- a. That fellow cutting up the milkwoman's corpse and he'd have cut up his own cousin's corpse too, if **he** hadn't been prevented. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 22)
 - b. Einer hat die Leiche der Milchfrau zerhackt, und der hätte noch die Leiche seiner Base zerhackt, hätte man **ihn** nicht daran gehindert. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 26)

48. To bylo tím, že pan přednosta byl jednak členem S. O. S., Svazu obrodných snah v Praze, a potom paní hraběnka, když objednávala vagóny pro jateční dobytek, často vytýkala **panu přednostovi**, že je vlažný ve víře, že když padne katolická církev, tak padne i celý svět. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 19)
- a. This was all because for one thing Mr. Lánský mmm was a member of the S.P.R., the Society for public regeneration, in Prague, and then also the counties, when she came to order the wagons for the fatted cattle, often reproached **him** with being lukewarm in the faith, saying that when the Catholic church fell, the whole world would fall. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 22)
 - b. Das war einmal deswegen, weil der Herr Vorsteher Mitglied der S. O. S. war, des Völkisches Wiedererweckungvereins in Prag, und dann hielt **ihm** die Frau Gräfin jedesmal beim Bestellen des Viehwaggons vor, dass er im Glauben zu lau sei und dass, wenn die Katholische Kirche fällt, auch die ganze Welt fallen würde. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 26)
49. A pan přednosta, když kráčel podle nějakého kostela, když byl v uniformě, tak **tomu kostelu** salutoval, nebo když byl v civilu, tak zase sňal svůj švarcemburský klobouček a klaněl se **kostelu** a něco si s ním tiše brblal, hovořil. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 19)
- a. So whenever Mr. Lánský passed by a church, if he was in uniform he saluted **it**, or if he was in civilian clothes he took off his Schwarzenberg hat and bowed **to the church** And at the same time he mumbled something in a conversational tone. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 23)
 - b. Und darum salutierte der Herr Vorsteher, wenn er **an einem Kirchenbau** vorbeiging, wenn er in Uniform war, **diesem Kirchenbau**, oder er zog, wenn er in Zivil war, sein Schwarzenberg-Hütchen und verneigte sich und murmelte, und sprach etwas. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 27)
50. Jednou před Vánoce, když na ni křičel, zatáhla si pana přednostu do koupelny a dala **mu** facku, až se zhroutil do vany k **vánočnímu kaprovi**. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 20)

- a. Once, before Christmas, when he was shouting at her like this, she dragged him into the bathroom and gave **him** such a clout that he went souse into the bath **to join the Christmas carp**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 24)
 - b. Einmal, vor Weihnachten, als er sie wieder anschrie, hat die Frau Vorsteher den Herrn Vorsteher ins Bad gezogen und **ihm** eine solche Ohrfeige gegeben, dass er in die Wanne **zu dem Weihnachtskarpfen** gefallen ist. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 27)
51. A teďka tam stál jako rukojmí, obracel oči v sloup a spínal ruce, stál těsně v okýnku mašiny a do staničních oken a dveří ukazoval, jak naše stanička **mu** dala zabrat. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 21)
- a. And now he stood there as a hostage, staring from blank, shocked eyes and wringing his hands, pressed close against the little window of the cab, he demonstrated into the windows and doors of our buildings how our station had been responsible for making a prisoner **of him**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 25)
 - b. Wie eine Geisel stand er da, verdrehte die Augen, rang die Hände und machte so aus dem Lokfensterchen in unsere Stationsfenster und Türen hinein deutlich, dass wir **ihm** was Schönes eingebrockt hätten. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 28)
52. Srazil jsem kramflekem a zasalutoval, ale oni **mně** každý z jedné strany nasadili ústí té automatické zbraně na lalok plic a musel jsem po schůdkách na stroj a vlak se rozejel. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 21)
- a. I clicked my heels and saluted again, but they fell **me** in one on either side of me, and prodded **me** with the muscles of their automatic pistols just at the base of my lungs, and I was forced to clamber up the steps to the footplate, and the train began to move. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 25)
 - b. Ich schlug die hacken zusammen und salutierte, aber die beiden setzten **mir** die Mündungen ihrer automatischen Waffen von rechts und links an die Lungenflüge, und ich musste über die Trittbretter hinauf ins Führerhaus. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 28)

53. A **mně** to bylo divné, oba ti esesáci byli krásní, spíš jako by psali básničky nebo šli hrát tenis, ale oni se mnou stáli v lokomotivě, s inženýrem Honzíkem stál velitel tohoto transportu, hejtman v rakouské horské čepici, přes obličej měl položenou vyhojenou jizvu, která **mu** přeskočila přes ústa a pokračovala po bradě dál, i strojvedoucí byl v uniformě, držel se rychlostní páky a seděl v tapetovaném křesle, byla to říšská mašina na černé uhlí, vedle sedadla strojvedoucího byla páka, tak jak je vedle křesel pro nemocné, kdy lze proměnit sedadlo v lehátkovou postel. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 21)

- a. And it seems strange **to me** that both those SS men were beautiful, to look at them you would have thought they ought to be writing poetry, or going to play tennis, but there they stood on either side of me in the locomotive, and beside engineer Honzik stood the commander of the transport, a captain in an Austrian mountain cap, and across his face he had a healed scar that jumped clean **across his mouth** and continued down his chin, even the engine driver was a uniform, he was building the regulator handle and sitting in an upholstered armchair, it was a German engine burning black coal and beside the driver's seat there was a lever like the one you see on a invalids chair, so that the seats can be transformed into a reclining bed. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 25)
- b. **Ich** war erstaunt, die SS-Männer sahen gut aus, ganz als würden sie Gedichte schreiben oder Tennis spielen, und nun so was, neben Ingenieur Honzik stand der Transportführer, ein Rittmeister **mit** österreichischen Gebirgsjägersmütze und **einem langen Schmiss über Mund** und Kinn weg, auch der Lokomotivführer war im Uniform, er saß vornübergebeugt auf seinem Polsterstuhl und hielt den Reglerhandhebel fest, es war eine Reichsmaschine für Steinkohle, der Stuhl hatte eine Vorrichtung wie gewisse Krankensessel, die man in Liegen verwandeln kann. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 29)

54. A ti dva esesáci **mi** pořád navlíkali na hroty plic hlavně parabel a jejich oči, zrovna tak jako ty hlavně, se nehnutě dívaly na hejtmana, který se ale díval do krajiny. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 21)
- a. And those two SS men all the time kept their muscles of the pistols jammed against the tips of **my** lungs, and their eyes, just like the muscles of the guns, state fixed, motionlessly watching the captain, but the captain was gazing out over the landscape. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 26)
 - b. Und die beiden SS-Männer bohrten **mir** weiter die Läufe, ihrer Maschinenpistolen in die Lungenspitzen, und ihre Blicke bohrten sie, genau wie die Läufe, ins Gesicht des Rittmeisters, der jedoch die Landschaft betrachtete. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 29)
55. Jistě z transportu na něho vykřikli, jistě na něho namířili nějakou zbraň, ten na střeše měl zvednuté ruce, jako by připíjel **slunci**, byl to obecní pitomec Jordán, který pásal krávy a trávil nedělní letní odpoledne tím, že do kesírku dal láhev piva a jezdil na lodičce a každou chvíli vytáhl ten kesírek a nalil do sklenice čerstvého piva a potom stál na lodičce, zrovna tak jako teďka na střeše, stál na lodičce v trenýrkách a zvednutou rukou připíjel **slunci**, volal na slunce, vyrážel skřeky: Eh! Eh! Eh! (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 21)
- a. They surely shouted at him from the transport, and no doubt they were aiming a gun at him, and the man on the roof had his hands lifted high, just like when he drank **to the sun**. It was our village idiot Jordan, who took the cows to pasture, and Wild away the time on summer Sunday afternoons by tucking a bottle of beer into a little fishing net and going for a row in a boat, and every now and again he had pull his fishing net and pour some fresh beer into his glass, and then he'd stand up in the boat, like you will stand in now on the roof, he had stand up in the boat in his tracksuit, and his hand lifted high he would drink to the sun. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 26)
 - b. Sicher hatte man auf ihm aus dem Transport etwas zugerfun, vielleicht eine Waffe auf ihn gerichtet, der auf dem Dach hielt die Hände in die Höhe, als trinke er **der Sonne** zu, es war der Gemeidetrottler Jordán, der Kühe hütete und die Sonntage im

Ruderboot verbrachte, eine Flasche Bier im Kescher, und ab und zu zog er Kescher und Glasche aus dem Wasser und goß ein Schopenglass voll, dann richtete er sich im Boot auf, stand in Turnhosen da, wie jetzt auf dem Dach, und prostete **der Sonne** zu, rief sie an mit Kreischtönen: eh, eh eh! (Hrabal, 2016, p. 29)

56. Otočil jsem oči, abych viděl, co **tomu** říkají ti dva, a oni zase se na mne dívali tak, jako bych já ten vlak rozstřílel. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 22)

a. I swivelled my eyes round to see what those two would say **to that**, and they were staring back at me as though it was I who had shot up the train. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 26)

b. Ich verdrehte die Augen, um zu sehen, was die beiden **dazu** sagen, und sie wieder sahen mich an, als hätte ich den Zug zerschossen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 30)

57. „Solche Schweine ist besser sofort schiessen,“ řekl druhý. „Dreissig Minuten Verspätung,“ zasyčel první a víc **mi** narazil ústí parabely mezi žebra. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 22)

a. Thirty minutes delay! hissed the first, and jabbed the muzzle of his automatic still harder between **my** ribs. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 27)

b. “Dreißig Minuten Verspätung” zischte der erste und stieß **mir** die Maschinenpistole tiefer zwischen die Rippe. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 30)

58. To jen otevřeli dveře a ty mrchy vyhodili. Teď leželi v příkopě u trati, nohy natažené **k nebi** jak sloupy, na kterých se opírá neviditelný portál nebe. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 22)

a. Now they lay in the ditch beside the permanent way, legs stretched stiffly **towards the sky** like columns on which depended the invisible portal of heaven. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 27)

b. Also lagen sie jetzt im Graben an der Strecke, die steifen Beine **in die Höhe** gestreckt wie Säulen, an denen ein unsichtbares Himmelsportal lehnte.

59. Inženýr Honzík se na mne díval a jeho oči byly plné smutku a zlosti, že v jeho úseku se **mu** zpozdil tenhle ostře sledovaný transport. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 22)

- a. Engineer Honzík looked at me, and his eyes were full of grief and anger because it was in his section that **his** close surveillance transport had been delayed. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 27)
 - b. Ingenieur Honzík sah mich an, und seine Augen waren von Trauer und Zorn erfüllt, weil ausgerechnet **in seinem Abschnitt** der Transport nach Sondervorschrift Verspätung bekam. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 31)
60. A zavínil jsem to jistě já, proto bylo správné, že mě ti esesáci vzali na mašinu a pořád se dožadují, aby **mi** mohli posunout ty hlavně parabel do týlu hlavy a dát si znamení, stisknout kohoutky a nasypat do mne náboje a otevřít dvířka... (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 22)
- a. And it was certainly I who was to blame, so it was only Justice that these SS men had forced me aboard the engine, and where all the time waiting and wanting to be allowed to place the muzzles of their Pistols to the name off **my** neck, give the signal, press the trigger and dispatch the bullets into me and then open the little door. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 28)
 - b. Für ihn war ich daran schuld, und darum war es nur recht, dass mich die SS-Männer auf die Lok geholt hatten und nun daran dachten, **mir** die MP-Läufe ins Genick zu schieben, einander ein Zeichen zu geben, abzudrücken die Magazine in mich leerzuschießen und das Türchen zu öffnen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 31)
61. Tak jsem se podívoval **krásné tváři**, tolik jsem byl oslněný, nikdy jsem se nemohl podívat v krásný obličej. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 23)
- a. I always sweat it and stammered, I had such an admiration **for** beauty, and was so dazzled by it, that I never could look a handsome person into the face. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 28)
 - b. So sehr bewunderte ich **schöne Gesichter**, so geblendet war ich davon, ich konnte einfach nie ein schönes Gesicht richtig anschauen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 31)
62. Zato ten hejtman byl ošklivý, ta dlouhá jizva, která se **mu** zakrojila do obličej, jako kdyby v mládí upadl obličejem na rezatý hrnec, ten hejtman se teď na mne podíval. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 23)

- a. But the captain, on the other hand, was ugly, what with that long scar carved across **his** face, as though he had fallen with his face on a sharp pot when he was younger, and this captain was now looking at me. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 28)
- b. Dafür war der Rittmeister hässlich, die lange Narbe, die sich in **seinem Gesicht** gegraben hatte, als sei der in der Jugend auf seinen rostigen Topf gefallen, dieser Rittmeister sah mich nun an. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 31)
63. Dovolil jsem si to proto, že ten hejtman se na mne jen zadíval a viděl, že jsem trotl, který stojí u kolejnic, trotl, **kterému** na ředitelství v Hradci Králové řekli, aby u těch kolejnic stál a spouštěl a vytahoval semaforey, zatímco říšská armáda se jeho stanicí nejdřív valí na východ a teďka zase nazpátek. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 23)
- a. I ventured to do this because the captain had his eyes fixed on me absently and he saw that I was just the simpleton whose job was it to stand by the line, the simpleton **who** had been put there by the directorate in Hradec Králové to stand by the line and lower and raise the signals, while the German army first swept through his station towards the east, and now trailed back again. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 28)
- b. Das erlaubte ich mir, weil mir der Rittmeister lange genug angeschaut hatte und sah, dass ich ein Trottel bin, der an den Gleisen steht, **der** man bei der Direktion in Königgrätz **eingerrichtet hatte**, er solle an den Gleisen stehen und die Blocksinalflügel auf- und abziehen, während sich die Reichsarmee zuerst gen Osten wälzte und jetzt wieder zurück. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 31)
64. Stáli jednou na páté koleji, celý vlak vojáků, kteří si chodili nakupovat do krámku ve vesnici jídlo a cukroví a kostky umělého medu, až jeden voják vytáhl potají tu kostku, na které stály ty ostatní, a umělý med se zřítil a obchodník to spočítal a zjistil, že chybí pět kostek medu, a velitel dal nastoupit **celému cuku** a až do večera prohledával celý vlak a vyšetřoval ty kostky umělého medu, a když je nenašel, teprve pak osobně šel **k**

- obchodníkovi** a salutoval a obřadně se **mu** omluvil... (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 23)
- a. They were standing online number five ones, a whole train load of soldiers, and they went off to buy foodstuffs and sugar and cubes of synthetic honey at the shop in the village, until one soldier stealthily drew out the cube on which the others were standing, and the synthetic honey all fell down, and the shopkeeper counted the cubes and found that five were missing, and the train commandant ordered the **whole company** to entrain, and write up to the evening he will searching the entire train, hunting for those cubes of synthetic honey, and and when he failed to find them he went in person to the shopkeeper, and saluted, and ceremoniously apologised to him. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 28)
 - b. Erst da ging er persönlich **zum** Kaufmann und salutierte und entschuldigte sich förmlich. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 32)
65. A oči hejtmana se **mi** dívaly na zápěstí, tam, kde jsem i já měl jizvu, rukáv se **mi** svezl a hejtman se díval na tu vyhojenou ránu, jako bych byl nějaká knížka. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 23)
- a. And the captain's eyes were gazing now at **my** wrist, where I, too, had a scar, **my** sleeve had slipped down, and the captain looked at that healed wound like a man reading a book. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 29)
 - b. Der Blick des Rittmeisters **war auf mein Handgelenk gerichtet**, auf die Stelle, wo ich auch eine Narbe hatte, der Ärmel rutschte **mir** runter und de Rittmeister schaute auf meine ausgeheilte Wunde, als wäre ich irgendsoein Büchlein. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 32)
66. A všichni se **mi** dívali na zápěstí a hejtman natáhl bičfk a vyhrnul jím i můj druhý rukáv a díval se i na tu druhou jizvu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 23)
- a. And now they were all staring at **my** wrist, and the captain stretched out his little whip, and with it drew back my other sleeve too, and looked at the second scar. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 29)
 - b. Und alle schauten auf einmal **auf mein** Handgelenk, und der Rittmeister schob **mir** seine Reitpeitsche den zweiten Ärmel hoch und betrachtete auch die andere Narbe. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 32)

67. A dal znamení a ostře sledovaný vojenský transport zpomaloval a dvě parabely se **mi** odtáhly od zad a já už jsem se na ty dva krásné vojáky nepodíval, jen jsem hleděl na podlahu, na járkované železné plechy, které se neustále pohybovaly, jak lokomotiva žejbrovala po kolejnicích. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 24)
- a. And he made a sign, and the Close surveillance military transport slowed down, and the two pistols were withdrawn from **my back**, and then I wasn't looking at the two handsome soldiers anymore, but only gazing at the footplate under me, the grooved iron plating that was constantly moving as the locomotive crept slowly along the rails. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 29)
 - b. Er gab ein Zeichen und der Militärtransport mit Sondervorschrift verlangsamte die Fahrt und die Maschinepistolen lösten sich **von meinem** Rücken, aber ich sah die beiden schönen Soldaten nicht an, ich schaute nur zu Boden, auf das Tränenblech der unaufhörlich rüttelnden, das Rollen der Lokomotive auf dem Schienenstrang wiedergebenden Tenderbrücke. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 33)
68. Jako poslední vagón toho transportu jel kastlák, otevřený, z kterého se houpaly černé ženské punčochy, asi sestřičky z polního lazaretu, ale já jsem pořád byl na dostřel německých parabel, revolverů a automatů, poněvadž s Němci, teď jsem to poznal sám na sobě, nikdy jeden nevěděl, co provedou, paní Karáskovou, která bydlí hned vedle nás, Němci zavřeli hned v roce čtyřicet a vrátila se loni na Vánoce, celou tu dobu, ty čtyři roky, byla v Pečkárně a tam utírala krev po popravách, celé čtyři roky utírala krev a hlavní kat byl na ni hodný, dával jí šunku, prosíval ji, aby zpívala Černé oči, proč pláčete? a říkal jí: Račte... a jak prosím? (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 24)
- a. The last wagon of this transport was a boxcar, open, and I saw women's black stockings swinging from it, maybe nurses from a field hospital, but until that moment I'd been within range of German Pistols, revolvers and automatics, for with Germans, as I'd confirmed now in my own skin, nobody can ever be sure what they will do. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 30)

- b. Und der oberste Scharfrichter behandelte sie gut, gab **ihr** Schinken, bat sie öfters zu singen: "Schwarze Augen, warum weint ihr?" und sprach **mit ihr** nur per: "Geruhen, und wie bitte?"
69. A potom zničehonic ji pustili domů, navždycky, a ještě **jí** napsali omluvný dopis, ale paní Karásková se z toho pomátla, na pracáku **jí** dali hned místo v topírnách, dali **jí** do ruky konev s olejem a musela dolévat a utírat **mašinám** ložiska. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 24)
- a. And then out of the blue they suddenly sent her home, for good, and wrote **her** a letter of apology into the bargain, but Mrs Karásková had gone out of her wits with all this. At the labour office they found **her** a place in the engine shed, they put an oil can in her hand, and she had to fill up and wipe the bearings **of the machines**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 30)
- b. Auf einmal schickten sie die Frau Karásková aus unerfindlichen Gründen heim, für immer, und sie gaben **ihr** noch ein Entschuldigungsschreiben mit, aber Frau Karásková war leicht irrsinnig geworden, das Arbeitsamt vermittelte **ihr** gleich ein Stelle im Lokschuppen, dort drückte man **ihr** ein Ölkännchen in die Hand und sie musste die Lager **der Lokomotiven** ölen und abwischen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 35)
70. Blížil jsem se k zatáčce trati, už z dálky trčelo **k nebi** těch dvanáct kopyt mrtvých koní, jak sloupy ve staroboleslavské kryptě. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 24)
- a. I was drawing near to the curve of the track, already the 12 hooves of those dead horses were visible in the distance, jutting **towards the sky** like the columns in the cathedral crypt at Stará Boleslav. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 30)
- b. Ich näherte mich der Streckenbiegung, von weitem schon sah ich die zwölf **in den Himmel** ragenden Beine der toten Pferde, wie die Säulen in der Altbunzlauer Krypta. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 35)
71. Máša začínala u dráhy zrovna tak jako já, stáli jsme **proti sobě**, mezi námi byl vysoký drátěný plot, u nohou jsme měli každý svůj kbelík se suříkovou barvou, každý svůj štětec a **proti sobě** jsme tupali, natírali plot, každý ze své

strany, pořád tak tvářemi **proti sobě**, čtyři kilometry celkem bylo toho plotu, pět měsíců jsme takhle každý den **proti sobě** stáli a všechno jsme si s Mášou řekli, ale pořád byl mezi námi ten plot; po natření dvou kilometrů toho plotu jsem jednou natřel drát ve výši Mášinych úst tou červenou barvou a řekl jsem jí, že ji mám rád, a ona z druhé strany natřela ten drát taky a řekla, že ona mě má taky ráda... a podívala se **mi** do očí, a že to bylo v příkopě, ve vysoké lebedě, nastavil jsem ústa a skrz ten natřený drát jsme se políbili, a když jsme otevřeli oči, ona měla na ústech takovou červenou kundičku a já taky, rozesmáli jsme se a od té doby jsme byli šťastni. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 25)

- a. There were 4 kilometres all together of this fence, for five months we stood **facing each other** like this, and there wasn't anything we didn't say to each other, Masha and I, but there was always this fence between us. after we would paint it two kilometres of it, one day I had done just as high as masha's mouth with this red colour, and I told her that I loved her, and she, from her side, had painted just up there, too, and she said that she loved me too and she looked into **my** eyes and, as this was in a ditch and among tool goosefoot plants, I put out my lips, and we guessed through the newly painted fence, and when we opened our eyes she had a sword of tiny red fence pale striped across her mouth, and so head I, and we burst out laughing, and from that moment on we were happy. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 31)
- b. Máša trat gerade ihren Dienst an wie ich, wir standen **uns** so **gegenüber**, zwischen uns der Drahtzaun, jeder seinem Eimer mit der Mennige vor sich, jeder seinen Pinsel in der Rechten, wir tupfen gegeneinander, strichen so den Zaun, jeder von seiner Seite, ununterbrochen wandten wir dem anderen das Gesicht zu, vier Kilometer Zaun waren es insgesamt, fünf Monaten lang ging das so, alles hatten Máša und ich einander schon gesagt, aber ständig war der Drahtzaun zwischen uns, nachdem wir zwei Kilometer gestrichen hatten, pinselte ich die Höhe von Mášas Mund mit der roten Farbe und sagte **ihr**, dass ich sie gern hätte, und sie strich den Zaun von ihrer Seite und sagte, sie hätte mich auch gern und dabei

schaute sie **mir** in die Augen, und weil das gerade in einer Senke war, in einem Meldengesträuch, hielt ich den Mund hin und durch das frisch gestrichene Drahtgeflecht küßten wir uns, und als wir die Augen wieder aufmachten, hattensie ein rotes Fötzchen auf dem Mund und ich auch, wir fingen an zu lachen, und von da an waren wir glücklich. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 35)

72. Když jsem došel **k těm třem mrtvým koním**, posadil jsem se **jednomu** na břicho a opřel hlavu o jeho nohu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 25)
- When I came close **to those dead horses** I sat down on the belly of **one of them** and leaned my head against his leg. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 31)
 - Als ich **zu den drei toten Pferden** kam, setzte ich mich **einem** auf dem Bauch und lehnte den Rücken an sein Bein. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 35)
73. Hlava druhého koně na mne zírala vytřeštěným okem, jako by i ten mrtvý kůň se mnou prožil to, co se **mi** před chvílí mohlo stát. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 25)
- The head of the second horse was gazing at me with bulging eyes, as though even this dead horse had lifted with me through what might very well have happened **to me** only a few minutes ago. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 31)
 - Der Kopf des zweiten Pferdes stierte mich mit einem aufgerissenen Auge an, als wollte er sagen, er habe erlebt, was **mir** vor einer Weile hätte passieren können. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 35)
74. A potom jsem nastavil zápěstí a prořízl **si** pravou rukou zápěstí levačky... a pak jsem vší silou udeřil zápěstím pravačky na tu obrácenou čepel zatemoivanou do štokrlete. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 26)
- And then I stretched out my wrist, and with my right hand I slashed **my** left wrist and with all my strength I brought down the wrist of my right hand on the Upton blade I'd grooved into the stool for that purpose. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 32)
 - Und dann spannte ich das Handgelenk und schnitt **mir** mit der rechten Hand das Linke durch und gleich danach schlug ich das

rechte Handgelenk mit aller Kraft auf die Hocker befestigte Klinge.
(Hrabal, 2016, p. 36)

75. A vložil jsem obě ruce do horké vody, díval se, jak zvolna ze mne vytéká krev, jak je voda růžová, jak ale pořád ta červená krev tak znatelně proudí, jako by **mi** ze zápěstí někdo vytahoval dlouhý, pérující červený fáč, tančící závojiček... a potom jsem houstl ve vaně, tak jako houstla ta barva, kterou jsme natírali ten plot kolem celých státních dílen a museli jsme do ní lít terpentýn... a hlava se **mi** naklonila a do úst **mi** tekla malinová limonáda, která ale byla lehounce slaná... a potom ty soustředěné modré a fialové kruhy, které pérovaly jako pohybující se barevné spirály... a potom se nade mnou naklonil stín a o tvář **mi** zavadila brada zarostlá strniskem. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 26)

a. And I plunged both hands into the hot water, and watch the blood flow slowly out of me, and the water grow Rosie, and yet all the time the pattern of the red blood flowing remains so clearly perceptible, as those someone was drawing out from **my** wrist along, feathery red bandage, a filmy, dancing veil and presently I thickened their in the bath, as that red paint thickens when we were painting the fence all around the state workshops, until we hit the thin it with turpentine and **my** head sacked and into **my** mouth float pink raspberry aide comma except that it's tasted slightly salty and then those concentric circles in blue and violet, trailing feathery from like coloured spirals in motion and then there was a shadow stupid over me and **my** face was brushed lightly by a chin overgrown with stubble. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 32)

b. Und ich stecke beide Hände ins heiße Wasser und beobachtete, wie das Blut aus mir floß, wie das Wasser rosa wurde, wie das rote Blut aber trotzdem sichtbar blieb und strömte, als zöge **mir** jemand eine lange, federnde Mullbinde aus den Handgelenken, ein tanzender Schleier und dann schien alles einzudickekn, wie die farbe, mit der wir den langen Zaun um die staatlicheh Ausbesserungswerkstätten gestrichen hatten, so dass wir Terpentin hineingießen mussten, und dann sank **mir** der Kopf vornüber, und in den Mund rann **mir** die

Himbeerlimonade, leicht gesalzen war sie, und dann kamen gleichmitting blaue und violette Ringe die federten wie bewegte farbige Spiralen und dann beugte sich ein Schatten über mich und ein stoppeliges Kinn **berührte mein Gesicht**.

76. Vagóny mě zacláněly, rytmicky odhalovaly a roztřásl jsem se, vyhrkly **mi** sliny, protože začátek toho všeho byl u strýčka Nonemana v Karlíně, spal jsem tam u strejdy Máši, uložili mě do ateliéru na kanape a přikryli dekou, navíc přikrytou tou plachtou, na které byla namalovaná Praha a nad ní aeroplán, ve kterém se nechávali zákazníci fotografovat jako piloti nebo pozorovatelé, celé legrační skupinky se vešly do fotografie na tom aeroplánu, a potom v noci, když bylo u Nonemanů ticho, přišla Máša, vklouzla pod tu plachtu s aeroplánem a hladila mne, celá se přitiskla a já jsem ji hladil taky, a byl jsem mužský až do té doby, kdy **k tomu** mělo přijít, ale tu najednou jsem zvadl a bylo se vším ámen, Máša se pokoušela mne štípat, ale já jsem zmrtvěl, jako bych ve všech končetinách ochrnul... a za hodinu zase vyklouzla Máša zpod té plachty a odešla do pokojíčku k tetě... a já už jsem se na ni ráno nepodíval, jak zařezaný jsem seděl, chodili zákazníci, stavěli se za tu plachtu, pod kterou jsem v noci přišel k tak špatné zkušenosti, stoupali si jeden na židli a druhý na štafličky a strejda Nonemanů dával **každému** do ruky buďto láhev nebo trychtýř, potom vlezl pod sukně tomu svému přístroji, zvedl ruku a dal znamení jak hudbě, a opět se vykasal zpod té sukně a za pět minut přinesl tu fotografii, protože nad vchodem měl veliký nápis: Za pět minut hotové. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 26)

- a. The wagons veiled and unveiled me in a steady rhythm, and **I** began to shake, and the saliva gashed in my mouth, because the beginning of all this was at Uncle Noneman's in Karlín. In Prague. I was sleeping there at Masha's uncle's place, they put me up in the studio on a couch and covered me with a blanket and then on top of that with the cloth on which was a painting of Prague with an aeroplane flying above it in which customers usually have themselves photographed as pilots and observers, a whole groups of people used to get into the photograph in this aeroplane, for a lark. Then in the night when it was all quiet and the Nonemans', Masha came and crept in under

this cloth with the aeroplane and stroke me and pressed herself against me and I caressed her too and I was man enough until it's came **to the point** of being a man, but then all at once I wilted, and it was all up with everything. Masha tried pinching me but I'd gone quite dead, as though I wear paralyzed in all my extremities and after an hour masha crept out again from under the cloth and went away into the little room to her aunt. And in the morning I couldn't even look at her. I sat completely crushed. customers started coming, and they stood behind the cloth beneath which I'd gone through such an awful experience in the night. One of them would get up on a chair and another on a step ladder and uncle Noneman would give **each of them** a bottle or a funnel to hold and then he would creep under the cloth then shrouded his camera and raise his hand and give them the signal like someone conducting music and then duck out again from under the cloth and after five minutes he brought the photograph because he had a large notice over the doorway: finished in 5 minutes. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 34)

- b. Trotzdem hatte **ich** den Mund voll Speichel. Ich streichelte sie auch und war ein Mann, bis zu dem Augenblick, **wo es passieren sollte**. Onkel Noneman gab **diesem** eine Flasche und **jenem** einen Trichter. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 37)

77. Ale nedařilo se **jim** to, vlasy se **jim** obracely a vlály a zaclonily **mi** celé nebe a všichni jsme padli a potom ještě jako míče zvolna padali na loučce... a jako poslední přivál ten průvan tabuli, na které byl nápis: Za pět minut hotové...

- a. But **they** couldn't manage it, came up and their hair was blown fluttering all ways, curtaining the whole of the sky **for me**, and down we all went, and sailing like tossed balls we dropped slowly on to the grass outside and the last thing that that wind blew after us was the board on which was the notice: Finished in five minutes.
- b. **Es ging aber nicht**, die Haare hingen **ihnen** ins Gesicht, flatterten, und plötzlich flogen wir alle und landeten draußen auf dem Rasen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 38)

78. Dupl jsem tenkrát podrážkou do kmenu stromu a z větviček a větví se sypal zmrzlý jinováč a mrtví ptáci, několik **mi** jich zavadilo o rameno, ale byli tak lehounčí, jako by na mne spadla rádiovka. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 28)
- a. I stamped the sole of my shoe against the trunk of a tree, that time, and out of the boughs and branches showered whole frost and dead birds, several of them brushed **my** shoulders, but they were so light that it was only as if an empty Barrett had fallen on me. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 37)
 - b. Ich trat damals mit dem Absatz gegen einen Stamm und aus dem Geäst und dem Gezweig rieselte Reif auf mich und tote Vögel fielen herab, einige **trafen mich**, aber sie waren leicht wie Baskenmützen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 39)
79. A hned **mi** potřásali rukou a popleskávali mne, pan přednosta zaslzel. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 29)
- a. In an instant they were shaking **me** by the hand and slapping me on the back, the Station Master with tears in his eyes. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 38)
 - b. Und gleich schüttelten sie **mir** die Hand, klopfen **mir** auf die Schulter, der Herr Vorsteher bekam feuchte Augen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 41)
80. „Miloši, co jsem se **vám** naříkal? (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 29)
- a. “Miloš, what did I tell **you**?”(Hrabal, 2017, p. 38)
 - b. Miloš, was hab ich **euch** immer gesagt? (Hrabal, 2016, p. 41)
81. Že dá odstřelit pár českých výpravčích!“ kýval hlavou a jeden holoubek, který se batolil po perónu, zavrkal, a **ke dveřím** kanceláře se sletělo hejno polských rysů. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 29)
- a. “Danko himself announced in Hradec that he wouldn't hesitate for an instance to have a few check dispatchers shot!” and he wagged his head and one of the pigeons, which was waddling about on the platform, could loudly, and down **to the door** of the traffic office flew the whole flock of Polish silver points. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 38)

- b. Ein Täuberich, der über den Bahnsteig watschelte gurrte, und **zur Tür** der Betriebskanzlei geflogen kam ein Schar Polnischer Luchse. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 41)
82. Pan přednosta vyšel na perón a holubi vzlétli, usedali **panu přednostovi** na ramena, na hlavu, musel roztáhnout ruce a polští rysové na něho sedali jako na nějakou sochu na náměstí. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 30)
- a. Mr Lánský Went out onto the platform, and the pigeons took flight after him, and settled all over **his** shoulders and head. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 38)
- b. Der Herr Vorsteher ging auf den Bahnsteig hinaus, und die Tauben flogen auf, setzten sich **dem Herrn Vorsteher** auf die Schultern, auf dem Kopf, er musste die Armen ausbreiten, damit alle Polnische Luchse Platz fanden wie auf einer Marktplatz-Statue. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 41)
83. „Dali **nám** mizerný uhlí,“ řekl strojvedoucí, „už podruhý musíme dělat páru.“ (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 30)
- a. “Miserable coal they've given **us**”, said the engine driver. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 39)
- b. Haben **uns** miserable Kohle gegeben. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 41)
84. A já jsem stál na perónu a díval jsem se na vlakvedoucího a jeho četú a topiče, a hned jsem viděl, že tady zastavili jen proto, aby si prohlédli výpravčího Hubičku, jestli je na něm vidět to, co se o něm vypravuje, jak o noční službě vyhrnul **telegrafistce** sukně a natiskl **jí** kolem zadnice staniční razítka. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 30)
- a. I stood on the platform and looked at the train chief and his crew, and the fireman, and I could see at a glance that they'd hold it here only so that they could have a look at our dispatcher Hubička and see whether they could detect any sign in his appearance of the tales that were going round about him, how he had turned up our **telegraphist's** skirt on night duty, and print is the station stamps all over her behind. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 39)
- b. Und ich stand auf dem Bahnsteig, beobachtete den Zugführer, seine Leute und den Heizer, die, wie ich gleich erkannte, nur gehalten

hatten, um sich Fahrdienstleiter Hubička anzusehen, von dem erzählt wurde, dass er **der Telegraphistin** während des Nachtdienstes den Rock hochgezogen und **ihr** die Dienststempel rund um den Popo gesetzt hatte. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 42)

85. „Dejte **mi** pokoj s přírodou, v přírodě se všechno moc hejbá,“ zvolal strojvedoucí a smál se a obrátil se k hytláku a zamrkal; rozesmáli se všichni. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 30)

a. "Don't talk **to me** about nature, in nature everything shifts about too much, " cried the engine driver, laughing, and he cast a glance towards the goods wagons and winked, and then they all burst out laughing. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 39)

b. Lassen Sie **mich** mit der Natur in Ruhe! (Hrabal, 2016, p. 42)

86. I ty vrásky podle úst, i ty maličko křivé nohy **mu** slušely. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 31)

a. Even those wrinkles round his mouth even his slightly bendy legs became **him**. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 40)

b. Auch die Fältchen um seinen Mund, auch die krummen Beine standen **ihm** gut. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 43)

87. A bakelitové sluchátko jsem měl u ucha a díval jsem se na perón, kde ve slunci stáli mužští, teď se strojvedoucí naklonil a cosi šeptal **panu výpravčímu**, ale když jsem se podíval takhle bokem, na vagóny na přepravu uhlí, polekal jsem se. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 31)

a. I had the bakelite receiver at my ear, and I was gazing along the platform, where the men were standing in the shot in the sunshine and just then the Engine Driver leaned forward to whisper something **to Mr Hubička**. but now that I was looking at the cold trucks like this, sidelong, I got a shock. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 41)

b. Den Bakelithörer am Ohr, blickte ich auf die Gleise hinaus, wo die Männer in der Sonne standen, eben beugte sich der Lokführer vor und flüsterte **dem Herrn Fahrdienstleiter** etwas zu, mein Blick wanderte weiter, über die Kohlenwagen, da erschrak ich. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 44)

88. Ale tohleto já jsem neměl rád, tohleto jsem nesnášel, když vozí hladová telata a vlak **mi** stál ve stanici, aspoň jsem **jim** pootevřenými dveřmi kastláku podal prsty, aby **jim** na chvílku nahradily vemeno, ale tohle jsem neměl rád! (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 32)
- a. Oh this I didn't like, this I couldn't bear, when they were transporting hungry calves and the train stopped at **my** station, at least I used to offer them my fingers through the door of the boxcar, to comfort **them** with the illusion of the other, if only for a few moments, but I didn't like it, I didn't like it. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 41)
 - b. Aber das mochte ich nicht, das vertrug ich nicht, Wenn hungrige Kälber transportiert worden und **ich** den Zug in der Station hatte, gab ich **ihnen** durch die Türritzen wenigstens die Finger, um **ihnen** für ein Weilchen das Euter zu ersetzen, sowas mochte ich nicht. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 44)
89. A od vesnice přiváděli honáci hovězí dobytek, **vzpouzejícím se stračenám** lámaly ocase. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 33)
- a. And from the village the drovers were herding in the beef cattle, if any of the beasts resisted, the herdsmen broke **their** tails. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 43)
 - b. Aus dem Ort wurde ein neues Schlachtvieh angetrieben, den **widerspenstigen Schicken** verbogen und brachen die Treiber die Schwänze. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 46)
90. Asi příliš pozdě si ten býk vzpomněl, že děvečka jej vyvedla a vydala **řezníkům** zradou, na vůni své sukně, na kterou byl ten býk zvyklý a za kterou by šel až na konec světa. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 33)
- a. Maybe this bull had realised, too late, that the girl who let him was handing him over **to the butchers** by treachery, betraying him by the scent of her skirt, to which the bull was accustomed, and after which he would have trimmed it along to the end of the world. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 43)
 - b. Wahrscheinlich hatte der Stier zu spät gemerkt, dass die Magd Verrat beging, als sie ihn aus dem Stall führte und **den Schlächtern** auslieferte, sie benutzte dazu ihre Schürze, an deren Geruch der

Stier gewöhnt war und dem er bis ans Ende der Welt gefolgt wäre.

(Hrabal, 2016, p. 46)

91. „Miloši,“ řekl výpravčí Hubička, otočil si mne a vzal za bradu, „to tam, na tý esesácký mašině, to **ti** nikdy nezapomenu. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 33)
- “Miloš”, said Mr Hubička, turning to me and taking me by the chin, “that affair with the SS machine I'll never forget.” (Hrabal, 2017, p. 43)
 - “Miloš”, sagte Fahrdienstleiter Hubička, drehte mich herum und nahm mein Kinn, “Die Sache mit der SS-Lok, die werde ich **dir** nicht vergessen.” (Hrabal, 2016, p. 46)
92. „Pane výpravčí, spadlo **nám** rameno semaforu!“ (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 33)
- “Mr Hubička, **our** signal arm's fallen down!” (Hrabal, 2017, p. 43)
 - Herr Fahrdienstleiter, der Signalflügel ist runtergefallen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 47)
93. „**Čemu** jsme postavili na volno?“ zeptal se. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 33)
- “**Who** did we give the clear **to**?” he asked. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 43)
 - Wem** hatten wir freigegeben? (Hrabal, 2016, p. 47)
94. A vyběhl jsem a ujížděl pěšinkou podle liverpůlu **ke stožáru** návěstidla, po kramlích jsem vystoupil, obkročmo se posadil na lampu a zvedl rameno návěstidla, a už se blížila rychlíková lokomotiva vlaku, který vezl na frontu jídlo a pití pro důstojníky a dopisy, raketa, která projíždí stanicemi, před kterou má jedině přednost ostře sledovaný vojenský transport, strojvedoucí počapl, když mne uviděl na semaforu, ale já jsem vytáhl služební baterku a zelenou barvou jsem dával znamení, že je volno, a strojvedoucí opět přidal rychlosti a ta rychlíková souprava nákladních vagónů proletěla, byl jsem zaplaven kouřem, viděl jsem až za chvíli, jak výpravčí stál a díval se na míhající se nápravy, lokomotiva rozvířila sněh a táhla jej za sebou, za posledním vagónem pořád sála sněhovou metelici, zdobenou papírky a větvičkami... (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 33)
- And I ran out and rode along the footway pass Liverpool **to the mast of the signal**, climbed up by the hooks, set a stride the lamp and raised the arm of the signal, and the Express locomotive of the train was already approaching, the through male that's took the

Frontline food and drink for the officers, as well as letters, passing non-stop through all stations, and yielding precedence only to the Close surveillance military transports. The engine driver started to slow up in a hurry when he saw me on the signal, but I pulled out my service torch, and with the green light gave him the sign that the line was clear, and the driver accelerated again, and the Express chain of goods wagons swept by. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 44)

- b. Und gleich lief ich hinaus und radelte so schnell wie möglich auf dem schmalen Weg am Liverpool vorbei **zum** Signalmasten. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 47)

95. A pan přednosta pořád prosil, aby se mohl jít převléci, že má extrovní uniformu, ale dopravní šéf Slušný **mu** nedovolil, pan přednosta musel dělat zapisovatele. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 36)

- a. And the Station Master was constantly begging to be allowed to go and change his clothes insisting that he had the best uniform but traffic chief Slušný wouldn't let **him**, he was to stay and act as clerk of the court. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 47)
- b. Und der Herr Vorsteher bat mehrmals, sich umziehen zu dürfen, aber Betriebschef Slušný erlaubte **es** nicht, der Herr Vorsteher musste den Protokollanten machen. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 50)

96. Potom vešla i Zdenička, ani jsem ji nepoznal, jako by ta razítka a ten skandál ji postavily na nohy, nějak zkrásněla a její oči dostaly hloubku, až se **mi** zamotala hlava, když **mi** podala ruku a hyzlila se **mi** do očí, když **mi** řekla, že asi půjde k filmu, že se o ni už zajímá i film. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 36)

- a. And then in came Virginia too, I wouldn't even have recognized her, the way those stamps and the scandal had set her on her feet, somehow should grown beautiful, and her eyes had a new depth, so much so that **my** head sworn when she offered **me** her hands and laughed **into my** eyes, and told **me** she might even be going into films, there was a film company already interested in her. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 47)
- b. Und dann kam auch zu Zdenička herein, ich hätte sie beinahe nicht erkannt, sie war durch die Stempel und den Skandal richtig

gewachsen, war irgendwie schöner geworden, und ihre Augen hatten Tiefe bekommen, **mir** wurde ganz schwindelig, als sie **mir** die Hand gab, **mich** anlachte und sagte, dass sie wahrscheinlich zum Film gehen werde, sogar da interessiere man sich schon für sie. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 50)

97. To bylo tím, jak rada Zednicek nosil tu mapu v kapse a prodřel **jí** v přeložení rohy. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 36)

a. This was because counsellor Zednicek carried this map in his pocket so persistently that he had worn **it** out at the folded corners.

(Hrabal, 2017, p. 47)

b. Als die Karte auseinander faltete, zeigte sich Löcher in ihr, und das war, weil der Rat Zednicek die Karte in der Tasche trug und **sie an ihren Ecken** und Rädern durchwetzte. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 51)

98. „A kdo **vám** je stahoval?“ (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 36)

a. And who pulled them off? (Hrabal, 2017, p. 48)

b. Wer hat ihn **ihnen** heruntergezogen? (Hrabal, 2016, p. 52)

99. A výpravčí seděl na židli, nohu přehozenou přes nohu, na koleni služební čepici, pleš se **mu** leskla a úředníci z ředitelství z Hradce, když se podívali na tu jeho pleš a pak na krásnou telegrafistku, vzdychli a vrtěli hlavou a potom s větším zaujetím vnikali do případu, ze kterého se snažili vylovit skutkovou podstatu pro zločin omezování osobní svobody. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 36)

a. And the dispatcher sat in his chair, one leg thrown over the other, his service cap on his knees, **his** bald patch shining and the officials from regional headquarters in Hradec, looking from his bald patch of his to our beautiful taragraphist, site and shook their heads, and then with increased bias devoted their attention to the occurrence and discussion, from which they were doing their utmost to dredge up a realistic basis for a criminal charge of infringing personal liberty. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 49)

b. Der Fahrdienstleiter saß auf seinem Stuhl die Beine gekreuzt, auf den Knien die Dienstmütze, **seine** Glatze glänzte, und wenn ihn die Beamten von der Königgrätzer Direktion zusammen, wenn sie seine

Glatze und dann die hübsche Telefon betrachteten sie und schüttelten die Köpfe und untersuchten nicht noch größerer Voreingenommenheit den Fall, in dem sie versuchten, den Tatbestand der Freiheitsberaubung zu ermitteln. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 52)

100. A já jsem sloužil, stavěl jsem návěstidla do polohy volno a zase na stůj, cítil jsem, jak výpravčí sleduje všechny vlaky, které **mi** projíždějí stanicí, jak mne kontroluje, výpravčí Hubička byl vždycky můj ideál, už v Dobrovicích, kde mne zaškoloval, kdy dovedl jednou rukou sjednávat křižování do jedné stanice a druhou rukou telegrafovat do druhé stanice zátěž. (Hrabal, 1980/2019, p. 36)

a. And I got on with the duty schedule, switching the signals into the clear position and back again to stop, and I could feel the dispatcher following all the trains that pass through the station **under my charge**, and I knew he was still supervising everything I did. (Hrabal, 2017, p. 49)

b. Und ich machte inzwischen Dienst, stellte die Signale auf Frei und wieder auf Halt, ich merkte, wie der Fahrdienstleiter alle Züge beobachtete, die **ich** durch die Station schleuste, wie er mich kontrollierte, der Fahrdienstleiter Hubička war immer mein ideal gewesen, schon in Dobrowitz, wo er mich einschulte, wenn er mit einer Hand die Kreuzung in der einen Station absprach und mit der anderen eine Nutzlast in die andere Station telegraphierte. (Hrabal, 2016, p. 53)